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FOOD**
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The People.

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

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LONDON, SUNDAY, JUNE 30, 1895.

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THIRD EDITION.
THE "PEOPLE" OFFICE.
Saturday Evening.

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NOTE—This Narrative is the exclusive property of, and can only appear in, "THE PEOPLE."
THE ENTIRE LIFE AND FULL CONFESSION OF ARTHUR ORTON, THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT. [WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.]

HIS REMARKABLE LIFE AND ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS.

COPY OF SIGNED AFFIDAVIT MADE BY ARTHUR ORTON BEFORE A COMMISSIONER FOR OATHS.

I, ARTHUR ORTON, of _____, in the County of London, make oath and say as follows:

1.—The statements and facts in the manuscript now produced and shown to me and marked A, giving a complete account of my life from 1844 down to the present time, together with my confession, and the whole of the circumstances which induced me to lay claim to the Tichborne Estates, are absolutely true and correct in every particular.

Arthur Orton

Sworn at _____, in the county of London, this 9th April, 1895, before me,
C. WILLIAM INMAN,
A Commissioner for Oaths,
St. Martin's House, 29, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

CONCLUSION.

THE TRIAL FOR PERJURY.

VERDICT AND SENTENCE.

HE WELCOMES THE SENTENCE.

IS CONVEYED TO MILLBANK.

THENCE TO DARTMOOR AND PORTSMOUTH.

IMPRESSIONS OF PRISON LIFE.

THE END OF THE NARRATIVE.

REPARATION TO THE TICHBORNE FAMILY.

A PURELY VOLUNTARY CONFESSON.

ORTON'S STRANGE THEORY.

HIS CLOSING WORDS.

THE TRIAL FOR PERJURY.

Of course in the second trial, which was a criminal proceeding, I was not examined. Like the former trial, there were hundreds of jokes cracked, which were never published in the columns of the newspaper. I remember a little incident in connection with the examination of my foot. During the trial a great discussion arose between the judges and counsel as to the size of my foot. About two hours was wasted in arguing the point. I lost my temper, and standing up, addressed the Lord Chief Justice. I said, "My lord, it is simply shameful that the time of the court should be wasted in this manner. One of the jurymen is a master shoemaker; surely he could measure my foot, and settle the point at once."

On Trial for Perjury.

The verdict of guilty had no effect upon me, on the contrary, I looked upon it as one of the greatest reliefs I had ever felt in my life. The constant anxiety, strain of the trial, and constant worry to my mind as to what I should be asked and as to how I should answer had so great for such a very long time that it was quite a relief to me to hear the jury pronounce a verdict of guilty.

He Welcomes the Verdict.

The verdict of guilty had no effect upon me, on the contrary, I looked upon it as one of the greatest reliefs I had ever felt in my life. The constant anxiety, strain of the trial, and constant worry to my mind as to what I should be asked and as to how I should answer had so great for such a very long time that it was quite a relief to me to hear the jury pronounce a verdict of guilty.

On Trial for Perjury.

I remained at Newgate about six weeks. I was not put in any prison bar for the simple reason that they had not got any clothes big enough to put me in, and I had to wait until they could get them made. A Mr. Jones was governor of Newgate at this period. He was very considerate to me, as, indeed, were all the warders. When I left Newgate at the expiration of six weeks I was taken to Pentonville Prison. Before I left I was heavily chained hand and foot, and in this condition I was placed inside the "Black Maria."

"Black Maria."

When I was placed inside the van a little incident occurred which caused not only me but the warders to smile considerably. Owing to my immense bulk, and my weight being about 22st., the warders found that they could not possibly squeeze me into one of the cells of the prison van. Amidst the laughter of the warders I suggested a remedy for the evil by telling them that if they would place a chair at the end of the van I would willingly go with them anywhere they liked. This they did, and I must say that, on the whole, my ride to Pentonville, with the exception of a few hard jolts, occasioned by the unevenness of the London roads, was not an unpleasant one. While I was in Newgate they very kindly had a suit of clothes made to fit me. I need scarcely say they were a brand new suit, and in them I was removed to Pentonville. I was taken there in order for the authorities to decide whether I should be finally sent to do my probation. Being a Catholic, it was decided that I should be taken to Millbank Prison.

Is Sent to MILLBANK PRISON.

I was there about nine months and was set to make flannels, &c., for the prisoners. During the time I was there I lost 7st. in weight in seven months; for when I was taken to Millbank I weighed 25st. 4lb. and I wasted away 7st. I was not really ill, but I felt weak from the loss of weight. I did not find the confinement depressing to me, but on the contrary it was beneficial because I occupied my time with my work. During the whole time that I was in prison I never allowed myself to think of the past, and consequently I had no worry of mind. I shut off everything, and I would not allow anything in connection with the trial to occupy my thoughts for a moment. I was placed in a large cell, larger than that given to ordinary prisoners, and it was fitted up on purpose for me, and my work was given me. I did not mix with the other prisoners at Millbank, except to go to

the corridor in the presence of all the counsel with the result that my statement was found to be correct, and it was subsequently corroborated by the enlisting sergeant.

VERDICT AND SENTENCE.

The second trial lasted 188 days, occupying 16 months, and resulted in my being convicted upon two counts, one for swearing that I was Roger Tichborne, and the other for swearing that I was not Arthur Orton. After I was found guilty I wanted to speak, but I was too late. Sentence was pronounced before I had time to do so. I was sentenced by Justice Mellor to two terms of penal servitude, which was afterwards amalgamated by the Lord Chief Justice into one sentence of 16 years' penal servitude. That was done to prevent them running concurrently.

He Thought He Would Win.

From the very commencement of the first trial, which was the civil action, I always entertained the belief that I should win the action, and consequently should have gained

possession of the Tichborne estates, and I was very disappointed with the result of that trial when I heard that I was non-suited. In the second trial also, which was the one for perjury, I thought that I should be successful. I cherished this belief up to the eve of the day when the trial finished. On that day I formed the impression that the jury would not agree. I heard that several of the jurors were in my favour, and I was also told that one of them sent a letter to Lord Rivers stating that if he would give him £100 he would disagree with the rest of the jury. The Lord Chief Justice finished up his summing up of the case on the Saturday morning, and the jury retired to consider their verdict about half-past one in the day. They were only absent 20 minutes, at the expiration of which they returned into court with a verdict of guilty against me on both counts. The verdict of the jury took me very much by surprise, as I all along thought I should win.

His Removal to NEWGATE.

Immediately after my conviction, which created great excitement, I was taken into one of the ante-rooms and shortly after hurried across the hall into the Lobby of the House of Commons, where the detective just had time to close the door of the Lobby before the immense crowd broke through which they subsequently did and rushed in with the intention of rescuing me. I was then taken through the House of Commons round to the House of Lords, where a bus was waiting under the archway, which was swarming with detectives. We got into the bus, and we drove over the Lambeth Bridge, then along the Surrey side to Blackfriars Bridge, the whole of the route being lined with detectives. There were a good many people about, but nobody seemed to recognise me, and as it was Saturday afternoon everybody seemed to be going about their business and making for home. We then passed along up Ludgate-hill and then round the Old Bailey to the wicket-



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THE CONVICT SHIP.

By W. CLARK RUSSELL.

CHAPTER XLIV.

SHE WITNESSES MARIAN'S CONFESSION.
The island had brought some fresh meat on board; I fried a steak, also boiled some eggs, potatoes, and vegetables. Taking the Childe Harold first, and now this Old Stormy, we had been keeping the sea many weeks. Tom's fare in the convict ship had been the prison's. Will had fed upon forecastle food; Mr. Bates and I had done just a little better, he at the cabin table and I at the scrap basket. The island produce then must make us a delicious meal.

The island was about three hours astern of us, distant about ten or twelve miles, a pile of sapphire, and the sea was of the same beautiful hue. The sky in the north was frosted with snow—white clouds running in links, like chains, with a little plumy shooting, as of mares' tails, along the advanced brow of the delicately compacted star. The wind blew out of that quarter; it was a dead on end wind for us, but the brig under topsails and fore-sail only looked well up, and now that Will had loosed the fore and main topgallantsails, which had been sheeted home, and the yards hoisted while I was in the galley, the little vessel was beginning to hump over the wide blue heave of swell, and the wrinkles from her cutwater broke into thin lines of snow abreast of the gangways, as her nimble and metallated forefoot ate its way to windward.

I spied a white sail down in the south-west. She looked to be standing for the island. It was as likely as not we had beat just in time to secure Mears, Rotch and Nodder.

The discipline of the little ship had been set by the hour I had done with my cooking. We were now four sailors and a girl who could make herself generally useful.

While I was dishing the dinner, Will told me he had earned a pannikin of rum and some bread and meat into the forecastle. Nodder drained the pannikin, but refused the food. Will accosted him civilly, having received his cue from Tom, the brute, after drinking, sat up, and asked how it was that Captain Butler was out of quod? "He was transported for fourteen years," he said. "He's got eleven or twelve years to serve yet. What's the smothered bloke that was down here calling himself Captain Butler?" Will answered. "Rotch." "What's been done to him?"

"He's locked up just now," said Will. "Are they going to hang him?" "If he don't confess. On this Nodder lay back and turned his face to the brig's side, and Will came away.

When we sat down to dinner, Collins being at the helm, Tom cut some beef, and filled a tumbler half full of wine, and sent the meal by Mr. Bates to Rotch. Bates was some time in the cabin with the villain; indeed, his own dinner was cooling. Suddenly Tom jumped up, and, going to my berth, which he used when he worked out his sights, the navigating instruments and charts being there, fetched some writing paper, pen, and ink. Bates at that moment appeared at the end of the cabin. Tom called to him, "Oblige me by putting these things into Rotch's berth."

Bates did so, locked the door, sat down, and fell to his meal.

"Did he speak?" said Tom.

"Yes," said the mate. "He has an evil eye. He's aged ten years, too. He said, 'Captain Butler talks of hanging me. Does he mean it?'" "Yes," said I, "but you know how to save your life." "He hangs me! That'd be murder. Curse him! You're a brother sailor—would you stand by and allow it to be done?" "I'm no brother sailor of yours," said I. "Right the man that you've diabolically wronged by making a clean breast of your wickedness. If you don't, there's never a brother sailor aboard this brig that won't put all his beef into the rope that yards are ye." I thought he'd sing himself upon me. His face was as full of devilish malice as you could have squeezed out of all hands aboard the convict ship. I put down his grub and came away. He didn't speak when I took in the paper and ink."

The subject was changed, and the talk that followed mainly concerned the routine to be adopted.

When I had cleared the table, I stepped out to look at the island, and saw no more than a large faint shadow seventeen or eighteen miles away. The wind had veered a trifle, and we were making a better course for the northern clime, though where we were bound to I no more knew than how this wild, strange adventure was to end. I felt weary, and entering the deck house, sat down at the foremost end of the table close to Tom's cabin door. I leaned my cheek on my hand and gave myself up to thought. Strange as it may seem, I was sensible of a secret grievous disappointment that the island scheme was closed. I longed to be Tom's wife; had we arranged with Governor Glass to settle at Tristan, I might in a few weeks have been Tom's bride. At this rate, when were we to be married? If my sweetheart waited for Rotch to speak, the villain might keep us sailing about for months; unless, indeed, Tom hanged him, which was less likely to happen as time cooled his blood and mine. And certainly to hang the man would be to murder him, as already I understood, though assuredly Tom put the yardarm rope into my hand and bade me pull. I'd have dragged on that or on any other day—with less compunction than I'd have squashed a spider.

While I thus sat thinking over such matters as these in steps Will; he looked about and sat down. I heard a noise of feet overhead and guessed that Tom and Bates walked the deck together. The sailor Collins steered; the sunset glowed like a sheet of burning gold upon the skylight.

"Marian," said Will, "how long is this roaming to last?" "I wish I could tell you," I answered.

"Butter's one good idea just now is revenge. But I want to get home—get out afresh—sign for new ships—and start again. This sort of thing is mostly pickling one. It will qualify me as a lobcouser I dare say; but I'm learning nothing useful, never have a quadrant in my hands, and get no job of seamanship to do."

"Tom told you he'll steer the brig straight for England, and put you and Bates in the way of getting home. What more do you want? But for him you'd have been derided by the convicts. Or you might be lying dead in an open boat along with Captain Gathorne and the others. But

you're safe, and Tom's steering you home."

I spoke hotly and raised my voice. He stammered; he had not before taken this view of his deliverance perhaps.

"Well," says he, "but look here, Marian. Granted that Butler sends Bates and me home. You stay behind; what's to become of you?"

"That's my business."

"Not yours only. I'm closer to you than Butler till you're married. I've a right to consider your safety myself. You're here through my help; your convict ship adventure was of my bringing about. It's my duty to see you safe out of the mess your romancing love has carried you into."

An angry answer was on my lips when the door of the berth close beside me was opened, and Tom stepped out. I had not imagined he was there. Will changed colour. My sweetheart, with the pleasant smile I had yet seen on his face, put his hand on the lad's shoulder, and exclaimed:

"I couldn't help overhearing you, Johnstone. But I'm in time, I hope, to stop more from being said than you'd wish me to catch. I admire your devotion to your cousin, and thank you for it. It is what I should expect of one with Marian's blood in him. Step this way, that our friend in the after cabin yonder may not hear me."

He led me into the berth I slept in, and closed the door.

"Johnstone," said he, "I'll ask you a question or two. How do you know that I didn't attempt to scuttle the Ark Christ?"

The lad looked startled, and answered, "I don't know, yet I'll swear you wish to think me innocent; but you can't be sure."

"On the top of Collins' story I am sure," said Will.

"Pshaw; what is that evidence? Mercenary; the talk of a scoundrel seaman perhaps against his captain; and it's two to one still, even at that, that Will's to know I'm guiltless."

"It is Marian, except of her great love and noble devotion and faith in me, to hold me innocent of a charge on which an intelligent jury and a sagacious judge condemned me, imprisoned me excommunicated me? Now,"

I seated myself at this point, and I've a right to prove myself an honest man to you all, haven't I? The machinery of proof by a marvellous ordering of Providence happens to be on board; I'm a little at a loss how to handle it; advise me, Johnstone."

I seized myself at this point, and he put his arm around my neck, with a light sarcastic smile, as he looked at the lad.

"There's nothing to be done but wring the truth out of the beasts," said Will.

"How? As you wring a swab? Advise me, Johnstone."

My cousin coloured, looked down, and was silent.

"My lad," said Tom after a pause, "you cannot counsel me. Of course not. Neither can Bates. What's the key, then, to fit this lock? Why patience. And patience means that I must keep my brace of villains aboard this brig till they confess, or sicken and die; never parting with them till I've torn the jewel they've robbed me of out of their black hearts. If I send you home, you'll have nothing to complain of?"

"No, sir. But Marian?"

"Marian shall accompany you."

"Never!" I cried, flinging his arm from my neck to look at him.

"Marian," he said tenderly, "you will do what I wish when the time comes. No man could swiftly strike out of such an amazing business this a full and satisfying plan. You'll do what I wish and help me by obeying."

"But you mean to hang Rotch, Captain Butler?" said Will.

"In time I may. Johnstone, even if I have to carry him to the South Seas to do it. But the villain's span you see is not yet allotted, so far as I am concerned."

"Captain," said Will, "I'm sorry I interfered or spoke to Marian. You're a man of honour; you'll do what's right by my cousin."

Tom smiled at him.

"You will never get me to leave you," said I, jumping up and grasping my sweetheart's arm.

"You're tired, dear; the air is soft on deck; the evening is cloudless and beautiful. Wrap yourself up, and I'll carry a chair for you on to the deck-house roof."

But matters were to come to a head more swiftly than ever I had dared dream. We had left Tristan five days behind us; in all this time the brig had gnawed its way to westward on a taut bowline, the breeze holding fresh and steady on the bow, the blue seal flowing in long deep lines. Rotch throughout was waited upon by Mr. Bates. And first as to this man frequently questioned the mate about him, and gathered this; he spoke little and ate poorly; he craved for drink as though he burnt with a perpetual thirst of fever; and Bates put plenty of fresh water into his cabin, and rum enough to poison him out of hand, if ever he should have a mind for what I would now call a Barney Abram's drench. Bates told us the fellow was growing very thin in the face and falling away in the body; already his clothes were fitting him ill. He was restless, and Bates seldom entered his cabin without finding him pacing the little square of deck. It was Tom's wish that Bates should attend to the man; he was afraid to trust himself with him, and Will was young and green, and might by some well-meant whisper haulk my sweetheart's scheme to terrify the man into a confession of truth.

Once, when Bates went in with the prisoner's dinner, Rotch, leaning against his bunk with his arms folded, so the mate described him, asked where they were sailing the brig to. Bates answered plainly, "To England." Rotch said, "What does the man Butler mean to do with me?" Bates replied, "He means to keep you with him till you prove his innocence. Time will be granted; if you then fail, he'll hang you. He's a man of his word; when you made a convict of him you made a devil of him. He no longer holds human life in value. He'd shoot you through the head with a heart as a felon brains a warden." "Suppose I do what he wants, then?" asked Rotch. "I don't know," answered Bates. "Find out," said the man.

When this was put to Tom, he said, "Let him confess; let the document bear his signature, and be properly witnessed, and I'll hand him over to

you, Bates, to you and to Will, along with this brig and cargo; I'll leave you in the Channel by the first Frenchman who'll put me ashore in his country. What Miss Johnstone will do we'll consider. First let the man confess." This was repeated to Rotch, who said to the mate, "What would you do with me?" Establish Captain Butler's innocence," answers the mate. "The sooner you do it the better you'll be used," Rotch made no answer.

From this time, during the days I was now dealing with, he continued obstinately silent; a sullen, scowling figure of a man, as Bates pictured him, losing flesh as though he fasted, seeking for nothing but fresh water to mix his rum with; for nothing but that. The brig had a few books; the mate placed two or three in Rotch's berth; they were never touched. Thus it was with Captain Samuel Rotch, whom I never once set eyes on after the day when he had been ordered into his berth and locked up by Tom. He was perfectly quiet. I'd sometimes fancy I heard a noise like a muttering, and I'd creep to his door to listen, hoping to hear him babble about Tom in a fit of delirium, or out of the liquor which Bates told us he swallowed in quantities. But it was all imagination on my part; his berth was for ever as silent as a coffin.

As for Nodder, he had been made to suffer more from being said than that Will had loosed the fore and main topgallantsails, which had been hoisted sheeted home, and the yards hoisted while I was in the galley, the little vessel was beginning to hump over the wide blue heave of swell, and the wrinkles from her cutwater broke into thin lines of snow abreast of the gangways, as her nimble and metallated forefoot ate its way to windward.

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"He hangs me! That'd be murder. Curse him! You're a brother sailor—would you stand by and allow it to be done?" "I'm no brother sailor of yours," said I. "Right the man that you've diabolically wronged by making a clean breast of your wickedness. If you don't, there's never a brother sailor aboard this brig that won't put all his beef into the rope that yards are ye."

"He's locked up just now," said Will. "Are they going to hang him?" "If he don't confess. On this Nodder lay back and turned his face to the brig's side, and Will came away.

When we sat down to dinner, Collins being at the helm, Tom cut some beef, and filled a tumbler half full of wine, and sent the meal by Mr. Bates to Rotch. Bates was some time in the cabin with the villain; indeed, his own dinner was cooling. Suddenly Tom jumped up, and, going to my berth, which he used when he worked out his sights, the navigating instruments and charts being there, fetched some writing paper, pen, and ink. Bates at that moment appeared at the end of the cabin. Tom called to him, "Oblige me by putting these things into Rotch's berth."

Bates did so, locked the door, sat down, and fell to his meal.

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When this was put to Tom, he said, "Let him confess; let the document bear his signature, and be properly witnessed, and I'll hand him over to

me in one way or the other; I never liked nor disliked him. Rotch, he hated the man; never said why. I allow he was ate up with jealousy; from his toes to his hair he was fired with it. I'll make no excuses for myself. Drunk was at bottom, and not caring. I never reckoned it would have come to fourteen years' transportation. I hope this here confession will clear Captain Butler's character, and set him right again in the eye of the world. And now, willing to sign this document in the presence of witnesses, I've got nothing more to say."

Bates ceased to read.

"Someone fill my pannikin," said Nodder. "Hearing that damned yard over again's taken it out of me."

Bates pointed to a bottle; Will mixed a draught, and Nodder, sitting up, lifted the pannikin with both hands trembling violently.

I had listened with a mad heart; recollection of what Tom had been made to suffer by that foul, drunken, hideous scoundrel rushed upon me. The villain had owned it was drink and not caring; he had done it for a promise of fifty pounds and the run of the rum casks, and a mate's birth at some hundred shillings a month!

JACK ALLROUND.

"Is it necessary to select any particular sort of strawberries for preserving as jam? I have tried to make this preserve for the three last years, but it always either goes bad in a couple of weeks, or once, when I tried boiling for a long time it became so hard that it was difficult to cut it out of the crocks with a knife, and could not be spread on bread, only used in little lumps," writes "E. M. M." "Will you kindly give me a recipe for making strawberry jam. I made some yesterday, but there is too much juice, and I want it thick," writes "Sarah." "Joe S." and "F." also require the recipe. Some people have fancies about particular sorts of strawberries, but that is a mere personal fancy. Any good, sound, ripe, but not over-ripe, strawberries, freshly gathered on a fine day, are good for making jam. With respect to the jam "going bad in a couple of weeks" that may be caused by using either partially decayed or over-ripe fruit, or fruit gathered on a wet day, or a still more common cause is using crocks that are not thoroughly dry. Crocks, jars, or bottles for preserving should always be washed in hot water the day before they are used, and as soon as washed each should be dried with a cloth and set before the kitchen fire to remove all trace of dampness. They should then be kept in the dry warm kitchen all night with sheets of paper thrown over them to keep out the dust. By this means you can make sure of dry crocks, and without them your jam is certain not to keep. Having gathered your strawberries on a fine day pick them from the stalks and throw away any fruit in the least sound. Weigh the fruit, and to every pound allow one pound of loaf sugar. Many persons allow a pound and a quarter of sugar. This makes the jam firmer, but I think one pound of sugar to one pound of fruit is sufficient. The sugar should be well crushed or pounded before using it. Into a spotlessly clean preserving pan put the strawberries and set them on a clear fire, and as soon as the juice of the fruit begins to run out well, add the pounded sugar. Let the jam then simmer over a clear but moderate fire, skimming it well, and gently stirring the jam from the bottom with a wooden spoon to prevent it burning. The stirring should be carefully done so as not to break the fruit. In about 20 minutes take a little of the jam out with a spoon, drop it on a cold plate, and if it sets the jam is done, but it takes different amounts of boiling, from 20 minutes to three-quarters of an hour. Keep testing as above, and you will not then over-boil, which causes the sugar to candy, as "E. M. M." describes. When done pour the jam into crocks, and when cold cover with a round piece of writing paper dipped in brandy, and over that tie bladder or tissue paper, with white of egg brushed on both sides.

I am asked by "The Colonial" how to preserve strawberries in wine, and what wine is to be employed. The wine should be either sherry or madeira. Use wide-mouthed quart glass bottles, which must be perfectly dried the day before using. To each bottle allow a quarter of a pound of finely-powdered or sifted loaf sugar. The fruit should be fresh gathered in fine weather, and as you remove the stalks from the strawberries drop the fruit into the bottle, sprinkling as you go on the powdered sugar among them. When you have got the strawberries up to the neck of the bottle fill up with wine and at once cork the bottles with good new corks, and have by you some melted resin, into which dip the bottle, so that the cork and top of the bottle is well covered and made air-tight.

"Albert," "N. T.," and "Tyro" ask how to make up a polish for patent leather or dress boots. Take the whites of two eggs, one teaspoonful of spirits of wine, one ounce of sugar, and finely-powdered ivory black as much as will bring the mixture to the necessary shade of black. Mix well, and work these up till they are perfectly amalgamated. Then apply with a brush and polish with a piece of soft silk. This will also, I hope, suit "Peoplene."

In reply to "Felix" and "O.," who want to make dandelion wine, I give the following Wiltshire recipe. Use five well pressed-down heads or flowers of the dandelion to every gallon of water; boil the flowers and water together for a quarter of an hour. Then strain into a tub or vat. When strained throw back the liquor into the boiler and add three pounds of good moist sugar to every gallon of it, and also the rinds of two oranges and one lemon. Boil these together for a quarter of an hour. Then set it to cool, and when tepid add a little brandy on a slice of toasted bread, and let it stand three or four days. Put it into a cask, adding to each gallon a quarter of a pound of raisins and the juice of two oranges and one lemon, i.e., the juice of the fruit the rinds of which you had previously boiled with the sugar, but do not squeeze out the juice until you are adding it to the wine, and strain the whole into the cask. When it has finished working hang the cask tightly. It will be fit to bottle in three months.

I am consulted by "M. M.," "Tilly S." and "Worried," as to how they are to wash the delicately-coloured silks, and cottons, and other fabrics, of which the frocks and blouses of ladies are now composed, so as to secure that those delicate garments retain their original colours. I cannot go beyond a few general hints, to attempt special remarks on all the articles of clothing laid before me would be impossible. In the laundry coloured garments ought always to be treated separately, and where there is any suspicion of the dyes not being fast, you must not use any soaps with them; neither must you boil or steam them; even the preliminary steeping process must be made very short, not beyond three or four hours at the outside. If you suspect the colour use a little oil gall for dark colours and powdered borax for delicate light colours in the ordinary washing water, as they decidedly help in keeping the colours. For bright-coloured silks like common salt added to the washing and rinsing water is found useful for "fixing" the colour in blacks, blues, and commoner dark greens, while a little pure vinegar in the water is found to help "fixing" the more tender greens, red, and pinks, although oil gall for dark and borax for light is often used with success for silk as well as other garments. Silks must be washed quickly in tepid water? the soap used must be of mild character, with little alkali. The fabric should be drawn up and down through the well-lathered tepid water and rubbed as little and as gently as possible when getting out the dirt, and when the water has to be wrung out put the silk into a cloth or coarse towel, fold that about it, and gently twist and rinse at once in tepid water. It is just the same for prints or calicoes. No light cotton dresses or blouses should be washed in hot water, but in a good lather, prepared hot and let cool to tepid. Avoid as much as you can the rubbing off of soap. Be as quick as you can in the process of steeping and washing, and rinse at once. Of course, with the utmost precautions, there are some colours that never will stand. However, if you keep by the above rules you will not do badly.

I have to thank "C. H." for sending me the following "simple recipe for rhubarb wine":

which," he says, "we have made for many years, and find it very cheap and good for working classes and total abstainers. For one gallon of wine cut the rhubarb as if for a pie—four quarts of rhubarb and four quarts of cold water—put them together and let them stand for a fortnight, covering the mixture to keep out the dust. At the end of the fortnight you will find there will be a blue mould on it. That does not matter stir it up all together, then strain it and measure your wine. Add one and a quarter pounds of moist sugar to each quart of wine, stir it well, then bottle it off, but do not cork it till it is done working, and while it is working see that the bottles are kept full, so that they can throw out the acum. When done working, cork, and in three months it is ready for use.

VOLUNTEER GOSSIP.

The summer prize meeting of the City of London Rifle Association is announced for next Monday at Brixton. The N.R.A. bronze medal will be shot for at 200, and 600, the scores made at the latter to count for the championship jewels, for which there will be a completing shoot in the autumn. There will also be a competition shoot in the China Cup team for the Earl Alverstone, the captain, selecting the other three. On Monday the men of the team will have to fire seven shots at each butt, and will add at Brixley their first stage scores in the Queen's and St. George's. A handicap series of matches offered on Monday to members of the association who have not won a prize since the 23rd, and another series of 20 is open to all members except those who enter for the prizes first mentioned. In both series the ranges will be 200, 300, and 600 yards.

The Veteran and Old Members' Club of the 1st City of London Artillery had their first river trip to Hampton Court on Monday last, a most enjoyable affair spent. The band of the regiment was in attendance, and Alderman Sir George H. Buxton a dinner was provided at the Albert Hotel, presided over by Mr. Henry Tatton (late Q.M. sergeant), at which were present many well-known Volunteers, including Maj. Woolmer, Williams of the H.A.C. After dinner the company adjourned to the lawns in rear of the hotel for dancing, afterwards being gathered together to hear the opening address given by Mr. William Tatton, who gave a few outlines of the formation of the club, and also drew attention to the services of Mr. H. Langmead (hon. sec.), and Mr. H. Bates, both of whom were working hard for the club.

In addition to the fund being raised by various Volunteer corps for the benefit of the widow and the children of the late Sergt. Kendall, it is arranged that a benefit entertainment is to be held at the Imperial Theatre at 6 o'clock on Saturday, July 13.

With their usual kindness, several of the leading members of the various corps have offered their services, and a first-rate entertainment is secured. Tickets, 5s., 2s., 1s., and 1s. may be had from Maj. H. Vane Stow, 24, Bedford-street, W.C.; Lieut.-col. Tully, 20, Buckingham-hill, E.C.; Volunteering Service Gazette, Office, 11, Pall Mall, S.W.; E.C.; Volunteer Record Office, 35, King William-street, E.C.; others of whom will also thankfully receive donations from those not requiring seats. The directors of the Royal Aquarium are good enough to direct to admit any visitors to the Royal Aquarium at half-price.

At the North London Rifle meeting on the 18th at Ilford, Mr. Walter Winans added another record to the annals of the club for revolver scores. In 13 consecutive shots at 20 yards at a 2-inch bullet he scored 83 points out of 84, only leaving the bull one in the sixth shot. In the revolver score, Lieut. Chas. L. B. B. won the record, 100, and Major T. C. Yarrow, 40, was 2nd. In the trooper knapsack, using each hand alternately, Chas. C. Trooper Knapp, Corp. Comber, 4th East Surrey, and Maj. Munday, H.A.C., 28 each took prizes. In Series I, Class A, with the Martini, at 200, 300, and 600 yards in Volunteer positions, Pte. Chickens, Corp. Barrington, 96; Trooper Knapp, 85; Lieut. R. H. Civil Service, 96; Trooper Knapp, 85; Lieut. Richardson, L.H.A.C., 94, and Capt. G. H. Moore, 96, were the winners. Chas. C. Trooper Knapp both made full 300 yards. In Class B the awards went to Sgt. Petty, L.R.B., 91; Corp. Gates, L.R.B., 96; and Sgt. Cuckle, 1st Tower Hamlets, 69. In Class C, Corp. Barrington, 16th Middlesex, 87 plus 5—92; and Sgt. instn. Ward, 13th Middlesex, 87—92; and Sgt. instn. Lovend, 13th Middlesex, 87—91 took spoons. At home ranges 100, 200, and 600 yards, Lieut. and Pte. Bristol, Queen's Westminster, 71, took prizes; and Lieut. Richardson, L.R.B., won the aggregate; and Lieut. Knapp, 100 yards. The annual prize meeting will take place next Wednesday.

The Middlesex Rifles Association announce that the most interesting match of the year for this association is to take place at Brixley on the afternoon of August 3, when the 210th Battalion, Guardsmen Cup is to be shot for. The entries for each team has been fixed at £2—no cover cost of target accommodation—and entries will close July 27. The ranges and conditions are to be the same as for the first stage of the Queen's, and the teams are to consist of 12 men, the first 10 scores to count.

On the 20th last, the half-yearly dinner of the members of the 3rd Middlesex Artillery took place in the mess in Curzon-street. The chair was occupied by the president (Q.M.-sergt. Nasb), who was supported by the Brigade-sergt.-maj. Lavender and Staff-sergt. Cox. In the course of the evening the chairman, as the representative of the corps, first gratulated the mess on its having been the first opportunity of that year of social gathering. The remainder of the evening was devoted to a well-arranged selection of instrumental and vocal music.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

(From the World.)

There is no truth in the statement that the Queen has written several letters on the Armenian question to the Czar and to the German Emperor.

The only State functions which are to be held while the Queen is at Windsor will be the Council and the Investiture of the Order of the Garter.

The Prince of Wales is to hold the 5th and last levee of the season at St. James's Palace next Monday, at two o'clock. There will be a very large number of presentations, and a full attendance is expected by the Court officials.

Bernard Burdett-Coutts, who has quite recovered

from the attack of the assassin, has so long

been absent from London that he has

not even received invitations for a garden party at

Holy Lodge on Friday next.

The Prince of Wales will, on July 12, hold a review

at Spithead of the ships belonging to the combined

Italian and English fleets, which will disperse on Monday.

On the following Monday the forthcoming manoeuvres will be witnessed.

On the nature of the manoeuvres

Mr. Grace's

concerns good health to the fact that he is a doctor.

He knows when to treat himself, says this high authority,

and also, we presume, when not to treat himself.

Mr. Balfour has set the fashion of bicycling to the

Faithful Commons. Not a bad idea. Days, months,

years, and no use to them or us; but a few cycles,

more likely might give them a chance to do some

good.

The French and Russians made the Kiel festivities

the excuse for a naval fraternization against everybody—especially against poor old England.

Lord Rosebery was foolish enough to suppose that we

were to be mobilized for the forthcoming manoeuvres

but he was allowed to know.

The Queen has given orders that the silver models

of ships presented to her by the Navy in the jubilee

year shall be deposited on loan for exhibition in the

museum of the Royal United Service Institution till

the end of July.

The Sir J. Bridge held last week at Ascot is

a curious survival of the past. One of our Hanoverian

monarchs experienced the misfortune of having his

royal pocket picked on the course, and being naturally

indignant, ordered that in future

the senior metropolitan magistrate should

attend the meeting and receive a present of all

racecourse receipts caught in flagrante delicto.

It is very absurd to waste the valuable time of so

important a functionary over a few petty cases

which could safely be left in the hands of the local

J.P.'s. Apart from the discomfort of an all-day sitting

in a little study court, it must have been very

expensive to have a royal pocket picked on the

course, which is over a mile long.

The Oliver Cromwell statue—"Take away that

the Oliver Cromwell statue."

(From Punch.)

UNLUCKY SPEECHES.—"Many happy returns of the

day!" says the bashful Jones to fair bride on the

occasion of her third birthday.

SIR WILLIAM HARROLD'S HISTORICAL EVENING.—

There must now be added to the long list Sir William Harrold's languid jocular ramble on Friday night last. "Thank Heaven," he is reported to have said, "there is one night on which we need not fear a crisis." And while yet the laugh was on their lips, the bells rang, and subsequently the four tellers announced what could not have been foretold. And who laughs last?

RHUM FOR RECORD-MAKERS.

Rattle-it, rattle-it! "Biking" man:

Make us a "record" as fast as you can;

Score it, print it as large as life;

And someone will "cut" it ere you can say knife!

NEW SOVA.—"Goodness' Nose," by the author of

"Sister Suckered."

THE PUPPY-PENNY POSTERS.—To include the

Tuppenny-Ha-Penny Postasters. To include the

Log rollerites, and the leading aspirants to the Laureateship.

WHO THREW IT?

Joy in the Church, confusion in the Chapel,

and contradiction elsewhere, were the

results of the Eris-apple.

GENDERED MORE STRIKE THAN MR. GLADSTONE'S FAIR."

OUR SERVANTS.—Servant (applying for place): And

will you all day Sunday off—

Mistress (to maid): All day Sunday?

Whatever do you mean?—Servant: All day Sunday?

—Servant: All day Sunday?

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THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

It was the phenomenal success of Humperdinck's fairy opera when given in English by the Carl Rosa Company which led one to anticipate great things when the time came for hearing it in its native tongue, for the work is essentially German in every respect. Alas, nothing could have been more truly disappointing, speaking generally, than the performance by the Saxe-Coburg Company. An opera should gain not a little when presented in the language to which the music was originally written, but Monday night served as the exception which tests the rule. The Germans gave us a new "Hansel and Gretel"—not new and improved, and not the delightful youngsters even fancy might picture. Indeed, so entirely did they differ from the two charming children who had been telling their story to us in English for the last six months that it was impossible to give the newcomers anything like a cordial welcome. Fraulein Atoni and Fraulein Farkas (the latter having already won favour at Drury Lane in the other two musical works heard there), played the parts made so pleasingly familiar by Miss Marie Elise and Mdlle. Jean Douste, while the smaller roles of the father and mother were filled by Herr Buttner and Fraulein Wassiliwitsch. So far as the members of the orchestra were concerned they were quite equal to their work (if somewhat rough in execution), and gave an excellent rendering of the "Traum" music under the conductorship of Herr Doeber. The opera was played in rather rapid fashion, for, although nothing was omitted, it was over before 10 o'clock.

Sudermann's play, "Heimat," which, under the new title of "Magda," has been acted in a French and Italian version, as noticed in our last week's issue, was presented on Tuesday in the author's original text, acted by the Saxe-Coburg dramatic company. It is only necessary to state that the heroine was impersonated by her latest interpreter in London with such histrionic power as held the sparse audience, mainly composed of the players' Teutonic fellow-countrymen, in the illusive thrall of interest.

COVENT GARDEN OPERA.

Why is it that an air of depression is always experienced in a performance of "Don Giovanni," despite the beautiful scoring and the graceful melodies of Mozart's great opera? The appearance of Madame Patti in her famous role might have been expected to effect for the good this apparently inevitable condition, particularly as M. Maurel once more gave an ideal interpretation of the part of the gay Lothario; but, no! those two distressing Donnas and the lugubrious Don Ottavio had to be reckoned with, and whenever they were on the stage a wet blanket seemed to be hanging instead of the drop curtain. Artless and winsome, full of spirits and vocally perfect, Madame Patti was still the old Zerlina. Even to a certain ungraininess of gait, the rustic maiden was suggested to the life, and in the scenes with her loutish lover the audience was delighted with some excellent little bits of real comedy. Full acknowledgments should be made of the share of the honours secured by Signor Pini-Corsi. A better Masetto than he presented could not be wished for, and he made both an admirable foil and a real support to the great soprano, who of course was applauded to the echo by a brilliant and crowded house. M. Maurel sang and acted with wonderful finish, and rendered "Deh vieni" so artistically that an encore was inevitable. There was another repetition, which might well have been dispensed with, for not only was the mask trio poorly delivered, but the second performance of it took place in front of the curtain, no doubt owing to the precipitate action of the scene-shifter. Miss Macintyre made a further advance as Donna Elvira; her voice was fuller than we have ever before heard it, and M. Castelmary was acceptable as Leporello. It was very interesting to witness the performance of Santuzza by the Italian singer who first created the part in Mascagni's best work, and to note how those who have followed Madame Bellincioni in the rôle have copied all that is best in her embodiment. Admirably fitted in face and figure for the part, she invests it with surprising force and restlessness, and with just sufficient crudeness of manner to suggest the humble station of the betrayed maiden. The presentation was more remarkable as a piece of passionate acting than from a vocal point of view, but Madame Bellincioni sang well throughout, although revealing some lack of vocal restraint and at times a decided harshness of tone. On the same night Mdlle. Pauline Joran and M. Brozel repeated their really fine performance in "Pagliacci," and showed that they had in no small degree increased their mastery of the work since they were heard in it during the acceptable series of opera in English at Drury Lane. Canio is the best thing M. Brozel has yet given us, and Mdlle. Joran's Nedda is a powerful and finished study. Signor Pini-Corsi was, as Tonio, just a little too much of the clown to be quite convincing, and delivered the prologue minus its usual effect. That magnificent work, "Orfeo," served once more as Giulia Ravagli's best opportunity for distinction. It was in this that she achieved her first pronounced success, and, although many parts have since fallen to her share, in nothing else has she made any such striking impression, with the exception, perhaps, of her Otrud, now outshone by Oletta's. However, "Orfeo" remains her own preserve, and again "Che faro," which is made to close the version à la Covent Garden, was delivered with great feeling. Soñia Ravagli supported her sister, and repeated a familiar performance, while Signor Bevignani, who had conducted Mozart's opera earlier in the week, directed the combined forces with discretion. A further hearing of Bellincioni in "Cavalleria Rusticana" confirmed first impressions of her Santuzza, which no one who cares to see a great artist in a famous part should miss.

ST. JAMES'S.

In the revival of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," at the St. James's, last week, Miss Evelyn Millard, playing the title part, identified by its primary representative, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, fully sustained the promise formed from her previous assumptions by interesting the audience in this tainted and unsympathetic character. The shrewish ill-temper with which she resents the contemptuous demeanour of Mrs. Cortelyon is really true to the nature and antecedents of the notoriously shameless courtesan than was the bitter and sharp expression of disdain shown by her predecessor in the same scene. The new Paula's best effects were produced in the emotional passages. Mr. Herbert Warren gave a powerful rendering of Captain Arden, and Mr. George Alexander repeated his finished portrayal of the foolish social experimentalist, Abreys Tanqueray. All the ingénue Elsie, Miss Irene, left with regret for the succession of Miss Maude Milllett; and Mr. H. V. Esmond again proved himself a polished comedian by his unsurpassed assumption of Cayley Drummond. The play was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

VAUDEVILLE.

Mr. Frederick Kerr has started well in his first venture at management, for so merry

and enlivening a farcical play as "The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown" had not been seen since Mr. Weedon Grossmith opened the theatre with "The New Boy." The phenomenal success of "Charlie's Aunt" at another, or rather at other playhouses, may possibly account for the circumstance of Messrs. Robert Buchanan and Charles Marlowe presenting a man in female attire as the leading character of their piece. But, as in the case of Mr. Brandon Thomas's merry play, the disguise is contrived with such taste and tact as prevents the possibility of any unpleasant sexual suggestion. The story, starting with infinite spirit, maintained and intensified through a rapid succession of ludicrous scenes and comic surprises to the end, presents a runaway ward in Chancery bolting from boarding school with her soldier lover. But no sooner are the fugitives married from the quarters of the gallant captain's brother officer than they are pursued by the bride's guardian armed with an order from the court to arrest the chancellor-defying bridegroom. To baffle the guardian and the stolid detective accompanying him, the bridegroom disguises himself as a gawky girl, and in that character is introduced as a new scholar, by his friend and confederate, the Irish major, to the prim and prudish mistress of the boarding school to whom the bride is taken back. The endeavours of the young ladies of Cicero House Academy with the "new girl," and the embarrassment of the recipient on perceiving the jealousy excited in his bride by these fond sisterly attentions created food for laughter, augmented from a ripple to a peal when the newly-married, having inveigled the detective set to spy on them into his own handcuffs, try to escape after the household has retired for the night, and, baffled in the attempt by the prying German music master of the school, are confronted with the lady principal and her maiden charges, who roused from their slumbers by the unwanted disturbance, suddenly appear upon the scene in their robes de nuit. To betray more of the ludicrous involvements of the plot might spoil for the reader his pleasure as spectator of this highly-diverting entertainment. Suffice it that a happy conclusion to the difficulty of the young couple is brought about by the commencement of the breach of law in consideration of the bridegroom suddenly proving a good match for the ward in Chancery through his sudden and unexpected succession to a peerage.

Mrs. Fred Kerr, quite recovered from the loss of voice which compelled his postponement of the performance for a week, played the bridegroom, taking refuge in female attire to escape detection with the quaint dry humour invariably distinguishing his impersonations, which proved a capital artistic contrast to the vivacious skittishness of Miss May Falvey as the pretty and innocent, but boldly self-assured, girl-like bride. Mr. J. Beauchamp and Miss Gladys Homfray gave an excellent portrayal of the genial Irish major and his wife, and Miss M. A. Victor acted with a discreet sense of fun the prudish propriety of the extremely proper Miss Romney, the dragon of virtue at the head of Cicero House Academy. Mr. Lionel Brough impersonated with stolid fun the bumbling underhanded detective, and Mr. Robbie Harwood and Miss Esmé Bernier, two young and promising players, severally made a decided hit, one as the crafty German music master, the other as a Creole schoolgirl who, with passionate nature prompting to make a close friend and confidante of the "new girl" in the person of the disguised bridegroom. Finally, Mr. Gilbert Fargher enacted with characteristic sincerity the pompous solicitor, guardian of the bride. The sincere and continuous laughter of the audience at the merry farce, acted as it was to perfection in every part, indicated for it the fairest promise of lasting success.

DALY'S.

Mr. Daly's company of comedians started their brief campaign in London at their own theatre last Tuesday with a revival of "The Railroad of Love," one of those frivolous adaptations from the German holding the same relations to serious drama that confectionary does to solid pudding. Miss Ada Rehan was again seen in the part of the light-hearted widow who fences with such a play of keen mother wit for the lover she finally secures on seconde noces. The exquisite grace and finish of the famous American actress displayed in this portrayal, while charming the spectator, leaves a sense of regret that such high histrionic art should be put to a use relatively so poor and trivial. Mr. Worthing played the lover with the inspiring force of humour imparted to the character by his much-missed predecessor, Mr. John Drew. Mrs. Gilbert and Mr. Joran Lewis were again seen and heard at their best in their delightful assumption of the middle-aged sweethearts, and Mr. George Clarke rendered judicious assistance in his old rôle. With the exception of Miss Sibyl Carlisle, who proved acceptable as an ingenue, the less said about the acting of the rest of the company the better. How poor the piece would be without the principals, who literally "make it," need not be considered. It must be taken merely as "prologue to the swelling theme" to be presented next week in the interesting revival of "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," with Miss Rehan as Julia. But why does not this delightful comedian give her London audience a full meal instead of a taste only of her quality by playing Beatrice in "Much Ado About Nothing," whose witty vivacity is qualified to enact no less perfectly than she does the high temper of the shrewish Katherine.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

Spots of the hot days and brilliant sun-shine of the past week, concerts continued to receive a fair share of patronage. The second Nitschke concert, which took place at Queen's Hall, was equally as interesting and as great a success as its predecessor, which served to introduce to the English public the great Hungarian conductor. Although confirming the impression made on his first appearance, the second performance failed to bring to light anything new in the artist's capacity, but he had, as before, a complete hold over his orchestra, and his readings were clear and masterly. His "forte" evidently, is brilliancy, for it was in numbers requiring "spirited" renderings, and not in the sympathetic, that the new comer was at his best. The programme was a well-chosen one, comprising selections from Wagner, Smetana's Overture to "Die Verkäufte Braut," and Schubert's Unfinished Symphony. Herr Willy Burnster was the soloist of the afternoon, and played in Mendelssohn's violin concerto with all his wonderful execution.—Mr. Schulz-Curtius's Wagner concert, with Herr Felix Motz conducting, attracted a large audience at Queen's Hall. The novelty of the evening was an interlude from an opera by the young Rhenish composer, Herr Max Schilling, a well-written, and effective piece of composition, strongly reminiscent of the Bayreuth master, of whom evidently, Herr Schilling is a disciple. Herr Motz secured a good all-round performance of part of the second act of "Die Meistersinger," in which he was assisted by his wife—who is the possessor of a pleasant, if not powerful voice—and Mr. David Bispham. Amongst the many items which the programme contained was an excerpt from Act I of "Parfai," Beethoven's overture to "Egmont," and two movements from Berlioz's "La Mort de Cléopâtre."

Mr. Frederick Kerr has started well in his first venture at management, for so merry

"Hardi on Italia"—Lovers of Brahms were on evidence at St. James's Hall, when Miss Fanny Davies, the annual concert, gave a first performance in England of the two sonatas for clarinet and piano recently written. Both works are graceful and delicate, and form an idyll addition to the store of compositions which Brahms has given us. Ample justice was done to the music by Miss Fanny Davies and Herr Mihailoff, the former being heard subsequently in a selection of piano-forte pieces by Schumann.—Great enthusiasm prevailed at the piano-forte recital given at St. James's Hall by Herr Rosenthal, whose rendering of Brahms's variation on a theme by Paganini was truly phenomenal. He also played with equal success Beethoven's Sonata in C Minor, Liszt's Fantasie on "Don Juan," and several items by Chopin. 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LAST WEEK'S ITEMS.

Merton Paper Mills, near Wimbledon, have been destroyed by fire.
It is reported that a revolution has broken out in Macedonia.
The modus vivendi between England and France with respect to the Newfoundland trout is continued to Dec. 1897.
Crown Prince and Princess of Greece will shortly come to England on a visit to Queen Victoria.

At Devonport Elizabeth Carkeet pleaded guilty to stealing from furnished lodgings, and was sent for two months' hard labour.

At Plymouth Henry Day, labourer, was committed for one month for assaulting the police and causing a great disturbance in Union-street.

The Naval manoeuvres of the German Squadron, followed by a sham fight under the eye of the Emperor, took place on Saturday and were of the most interesting character.

The dead body of a male child a few days old was discovered in a train from Norwich at Bishopsgate Station. It was packed in a millionaire's box.

Dr. W. G. Grace was the principal speaker at the dinner of the Sports' Club last week, and his health was drunk with great enthusiasm.

The strike in the building trade in Stourbridge and the district has terminated, the employers having decided to concede the advances in wages required by the men.

The Georgie, the largest cargo steamer in the world, was launched at Belfast by Messrs Harland and Wolff for the White Star Line. She will run between Liverpool and New York.

An inquest was held at Brighton on Saturday on the body of a woman named Penfold, 65, who died from the effects of having drunk a quantity of carbolic acid in mistake for gin. Verdict: death from misadventure.

Edmund Parsons, 59, cut his throat at Brighton on Saturday and was conveyed to the Sussex County Hospital in a critical condition. He had been depressed of late owing to not being able to obtain work.

At Stonebench, a village on the banks of the river Severn, near Gloucester, some fishermen discovered the body of a man, which had apparently been in the water some time. The body was removed to a neighbouring mortuary.

Deputy-coroner Rodd held an inquiry at Plymouth respecting the death of Frances Gay, who poisoned herself by taking opium.

The evidence showed that the deceased had been drinking heavily of late—Verdict: unsound mind.

The lifeless body of a boy named Lawley was found last week in a pool at Ellingshall, near Sedgley. The lad is supposed to have fallen into the water, and fruitless efforts were made on the previous night to recover the body.

On Saturday, Wm. Hewitt, 35, of Gough-street, Gray's Inn-road, was admitted to the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn-road, suffering from concussion of the skull, caused by his accidentally overbalancing himself and falling out of the first floor window.

At Bedford on Saturday, Wm. Shepherd and John Hodges were committed for trial on the charge of stealing two safety bicycles.

Prisoners were apprehended at King's Lynn with the machines, and refused their addresses.

The South Staffordshire Mines Draining Commissioners last week set their seal to a mortgage deed enabling them to borrow £100,000 to drain a great field of coal at present waterlogged. It is estimated that something like 60,000 acres will be liberated in the district of South Staffordshire.

At Brierley Hill on Saturday Simon Raybould, managing clerk, was committed to Stafford Assizes for having falsely written out a document purporting to be a certificate that a chain cable had been tested under provisions of the Act, and prosecution was instituted by Board of Trade.

A brilliant reception was accorded to Sir H. Robinson on his return to South Africa.

A Reuter's Cape Town despatch, dated June 5, stated that triumphal arches were erected everywhere in Cape Town, and that the reception of the new Governor was most enthusiastic.

On Saturday a commercial traveller's trap driven by a boy collided with an omnibus proceeding along Farringdon-street near Ludgate-circus. The shafts of the trap smashed through the windows of the omnibus, and two lady passengers were injured by the broken glass. The horse in the trap was also severely cut about the head.

At Bristol on Saturday Emily Maud Way was charged on remand with bigamy. The case had been previously dealt with by local magistrates, who intimated that the case would be allowed to drop unless taken up by the public prosecutor. The latter decided not to interfere, and defendant promised to go back to her first husband.

The governors of King Edward VI. School at Stratford-on-Avon last week appointed a successor to the Rev. K. S. de C. Lahan, who was recently elected principal of Cheltenham College.

There were 80 candidates for the post, and the governors eventually appointed the Rev. J. W. Houghton, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, Senior Chaplain and Assistant Master of Browns-grove School.

Advices received from Kingwood, West Virginia, state that a terrible explosion has occurred there, causing considerable loss of life and doing immense damage to property. A large dynamite magazine was struck by lightning and exploded immediately with a terrific report, which was heard for miles around. Several persons were killed and many others badly injured.

The suggestion that Sunday, July 7, should be set aside for special appeals and collections on behalf of the Liberator victims has met with a large response. Many hundred clergymen and ministers have forwarded private donations to the relief fund, and some 90 churches and chapels have already pledged themselves to appeal and collect for the victims on "Liberator" Sunday. The total of the fund now reaches £24,000.

At Lichfield Police Court Thomas Bond was again charged with the murder of Frederick Bakewell and his stepson, George Hackett, and with the attempted murder of Mrs. Bakewell, at Orgrave, on May 31. Mrs. Bakewell repeated the evidence given at Burton last week, and added emphatically, pointing to the prisoner, "This is the man." The accused, who twitched convulsively, as she said this, was remanded.

An extraordinary incident has occurred at Liverpool Police Court, when seven persons, five women and two men were charged with attempting to commit suicide. The methods adopted included hanging, throat-cutting, and poisoning. All the accused expressed repentance, and on promising not to repeat the attempts, they were handed over to friends. Drunk and misfortune seem to have been the principal causes.

Charles Simpson, and Fred Hanby, hawkers of Bradford, were charged at the Bingley Petty Sessions with the manslaughter of Charles Dickinson, cashier, of Keighley. The deceased, a prominent member of the Keighley Cycling Club, was returning to Keighley from Bingley on Saturday night, June 15, when he was run down and killed almost immediately by prisoners, who were racing to Bradford. Prisoners were committed for trial.

Do You Bear Your Cross? A sure remedy is the Great Root Protector. From our supplier, G. & J. M. Ltd., see that you get the right. [Advt.]

A Perfect Cure. WILKINSON'S A-E-X MIXTURE, 4s. 6d. the Case, by Post. Contains Great Weaknesses, and Urinary Diseases. Obtained from Messrs. WILKINSON, Medical Hall, Bedford. London Agents, MOYRIDGE, 11, CHURCH STREET, BEDFORD. Price 2s. 6d. per Box. Address: W. J. JONES, 1, NEWINGTON BUTTS, LONDON. [Advt.]

THE VOLUNTEERS.

13TH MIDDLESEX RIFLES.
Col. Gaseigne inspected this corps in Hyde Park, there being a master of about 1,100 of all ranks, under the command of Col. Vincent, M.P. The Duke of Westminster was present, and at the saluting base the Shahzad was in one of the royal carriages attended by Col. Talbot and other officers. The parade commenced with the presentation of a number of honours, medals, &c., and a march-past took place, followed by the manual and firing exercises, all of which were steadily performed. A large number of spectators was present.

1st MIDDLESEX.
This battalion also underwent official inspection in Hyde Park, Col. Gaseigne being in command. The inspecting officer was received with a general salute, after which there was a close inspection of uniforms, accoutrements, &c., followed by a series of movements incidental to an infantry inspection, all of which were gone through in a steady manner.

1st SUSSEX.
The annual inspection of this corps took place in the grounds at the headquarters, Finsbury-road, Camberwell, by Col. Hornby. There were 550 of all ranks on parade, under the command of Col. Villiers. After the march-past, the manual and firing exercises took place, together with a number of battalion movements, an assault-tug subsequently took place in the drill-staff.

4TH WEST SUSSEX.
This battalion assembled at the headquarters, and marched to the grounds at Lambeth Palace for official inspection by Col. Lawton. Col. Haddan was in command. The Lord Mayor was present in uniform, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress. The inspection was conducted very satisfactorily, and the usual movements incidental to an inspection. The mounted infantry transport detachment, with two wagons fully loaded and equipped, the cyclist, ambulance, and signalling sections mustered strongly. Subsequently the Lord Mayor dined with the officers at headquarters.

14TH MIDDLESEX.
The official inspection of this corps took place in the Temple Gardens by Col. Fludger, there being a master of about 250 of all ranks under the command of Col. Coates.

2ND MIDDLESEX ARTILLERY.
This corps underwent official inspection at the Tower of London by Col. Pearson. The parade gave a total of 450 officers and men. The inspecting officer had a minute examination of uniforms and equipments, &c., after which there were the usual movements incidental to an inspection. The mounted infantry transport detachment, with two wagons fully loaded and equipped, the cyclist, ambulance, and signalling sections mustered strongly. Subsequently the Lord Mayor dined with the officers at headquarters.

15TH MIDDLESEX.
The inspection of this battalion was held in the Tower Grounds, Lambeth-street. There were a master of 110 of all ranks, under the command of Col. Gaseigne.

After the usual inspection of the ranks took place, followed by the usual battalion movements. At the conclusion, Col. Gaseigne addressed the battalion, and complimented all ranks generally. Subsequently he presented a number of long-service medals, &c., after which there was a march-past in column and quarter-column, followed by a number of infantry movements.

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15TH MIDDLESEX ENGINEERS.
In Hyde Park, Col. Athorpe officially inspected this regiment. There was a master of about 700 of all ranks, under the command of Col. Josselyne. The battalion presented a very smart appearance, and the drill was well carried out.

1ST ROYAL FUSILIERS.
The official inspection of this corps took place in Regent's Park by Col. Trotter. There was a master of 600 of all ranks, under the command of Col. Clark.

The movements and march-past gone through showed steadiness and smartness on the part of all ranks.

3RD LOWDOWNS.
On the Horse Guards parade this regiment assembled for official inspection by Col. Oliphant. The total of all ranks present was 720, under the command of Colonel Handcock. The inspecting officer did not arrive on the ground until 7.30, and did not take his seat until 8.15. A march past followed in column and quarter column, the manual and firing exercises, and a few halts at intervals, all of which were gone through in a satisfactory manner.

1ST MIDDLESEX ENGINEERS.
In Hyde Park, Col. Athorpe officially inspected this regiment. There was a master of about 700 of all ranks, under the command of Col. Josselyne. The battalion presented a very smart appearance, and the drill was well carried out.

1ST ROYAL FUSILIERS.
The official inspection of this corps took place in Regent's Park by Col. Trotter. There was a master of 600 of all ranks, under the command of Col. Clark.

The movements and march-past gone through showed steadiness and smartness on the part of all ranks.

3RD LOWDOWNS.
On the Horse Guards parade this regiment assembled for official inspection by Col. Oliphant. The total of all ranks present was 720, under the command of Colonel Handcock. The inspecting officer did not arrive on the ground until 7.30, and did not take his seat until 8.15. A march past followed in column and quarter column, the manual and firing exercises, and a few halts at intervals, all of which were gone through in a satisfactory manner.

15TH MIDDLESEX.
The inspection of this battalion was held in the Tower Grounds, Lambeth-street. There were a master of 110 of all ranks, under the command of Col. Gaseigne.

After the usual inspection of the ranks took place, followed by the usual battalion movements. At the conclusion, Col. Gaseigne addressed the battalion, and complimented all ranks generally. Subsequently he presented a number of long-service medals, &c., after which there was a march-past in column and quarter-column, followed by a number of infantry movements.

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THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, JUNE 30, 1895.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

LORD SALISBURY ACCEPTS OFFICE.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

DATE OF DISSOLUTION.

The political crisis, which sprang up suddenly at the close of last week, has ended. Lord Salisbury has accepted office, kissed hands with the Queen, and made his appointments to the new Cabinet. His lordship has fixed the date of the dissolution for Monday or Tuesday next. The following is the new Ministry:

Prime Minister | **LORD SALISBURY.**

Foreign Secretary | **LORD SALISBURY.**

Lord President of the Council | **Duke of DEVONSHIRE.**

Lord Chancellor | **LORD BALFOUR.**

Lord Privy Seal | **VISCOUNT CROZIER.**

Chancellor of the Exchequer | **SIR HENRY JAMES.**

Duchy of Lancaster | **SIR M. HICKS-BEACH.**

Chancellor of the Exchequer | **SIR M. HICKS-BEACH.**

Home Secretary | **SIR M. W. RUGBY.**

Colonial Secretary | **M. J. CHAMBERLAIN.**

Secretary for War | **LORD LAMSDOWNE.**

Secretary for India | **LORD G. HAMILTON.**

First Lord of the Admiralty | **M. G. J. GOSCHEN.**

First Lord of the Treasury & Leader of the House of Commons | **M. A. J. BALFOUR.**

President of the Board of Trade | **M. C. T. RITCHIE.**

President of the Local Government Board | **M. H. CHAPLIN.**

Lieutenant of Ireland | **EARL CADOGAN.**

Lord Chancellor of Ireland | **LORD ASHBOURNE.**

Secretary for Scotland | **LORD BALFOUR OF BURTON.**

The above form the Cabinet, and the remaining appointments are as follows:

Financial Secretary to the Treasury | **M. HAMBURY.**

Under-secretary for Foreign Affairs | **M. GEORGE CURSON.**

APPOINTMENTS OF PRIVATE SECRETARIES.

Mr. Dunville has been appointed one of the Duke of Devonshire's chief private secretaries. Mr. A. J. Balfour has appointed Mr. Mallett, of the Treasury, to be his chief private secretary.

LAST CONSERVATIVE CABINET.

The following is the list of the last Conservative Cabinet, as it existed at the dissolution in 1892:

Prime Minister—**LORD SALISBURY.**

Lord Chancellor—**LORD BALFOUR.**

Lord President of Council—**LORD CRANBROOK.**

Lord Privy Seal—**LORD CADOGAN.**

Chancellor of the Exchequer—**M. GOSCHEN.**

Home Secretary—**M. H. MATTHEWS.**

Colonial Secretary—**LORD SALISBURY.**

Secretary for War—**HON. E. STANHOPE.**

Secretary for India—**LORD CROZIER.**

First Lord of Admiralty—**LORD G. HAMILTON.**

First Lord of Treasury—**M. A. J. BALFOUR.**

Lord Chancellor of Ireland—**LORD ASHBOURNE.**

Chief Secretary for Ireland—**M. W. L. JACKSON.**

President Board of Trade—**SIR M. E. HICKS-BEACH.**

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—**Duke of BUTLAND.**

President Local Government Board—**M. C. T. RITCHIE.**

President of Board of Agriculture—**M. H. CHAPLIN.**

The change of Ministry may now be said to have become an accomplished fact, since the leading offices have been filled up, and nothing is needed to complete the transfer but the formal exchange of seals, which is to take place to-day (Saturday) in the presence of her Majesty at Windsor. Two councils will be held for the purpose, the first at 3 o'clock, when the outgoing Ministers will relinquish their insignia of office, and the second an hour later, when the chief members of the new Government will receive them from the Queen. As Lord Rosebery does not hold any seals of office, either as First Lord of the Treasury or as President of the Council, his lordship proceeded to Windsor on Friday afternoon to take formal leave of the Queen, and he will, therefore, not accompany his colleagues when they travel by special train to the royal borough. There is reason to believe that her Majesty has approved of the Premier. It is not expected that the honours will be officially announced before Monday. The Press Association is informed that although no new peerages are likely to be created, two promotions in the peerage may be expected, namely, the conferring of an earldom upon the Lord Chamberlain, and also upon Lord Houghton, the retiring Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

M. BALFOUR'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Balfour has issued his address to the electors of East Manchester. He says:

The late Government have declared their inability to further conduct the business of the country after a recent vote of the House of Commons. In these circumstances, public convenience alike required them to advise her Majesty to dissolve Parliament, and had they taken this course every facility for winding up the necessary business of the session would have been given them by the Unionist party.

The duty they should have undertaken, they have, however, cast upon themselves. Lord Salisbury, having agreed to sit at the earliest possible moment that appeal to the constituency which is in the general interest is so urgently required. By my acceptance of the office of First Lord of the Treasury, which her Majesty has pleased to confer on me, the seat for East Manchester is vacated. I submit myself for re-election, in the earnest hope that the support of the constituency will now be withdrawn. This is not the fitting occasion for any one to have even an elementary knowledge of constitutional practice that it was Mr. Balfour's action which effectively barred a dissolution by the late Government and made their resignation inevitable.

Yours truly, W. V. HAROURT.

THE LIBERAL UNIONISTS.

The Liberal Unionists will contest every seat to which they are entitled under the compact entered into with the Conservatives. It is further stated that they have an excellent list of candidates, and that the work is in a very forward state. At present there is no intention of issuing any manifesto, although it may be deemed expedient to do so later on. At a joint conference of the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists of Liverpool it was decided to amalgamate the parties for the election, and to issue a manifesto to the electors of the city to this effect.

RADICAL MANIFESTO.

A manifesto has been issued by the National Liberal Federation, who review the work of the outgoing Government, especially in relation to Home Rule, Employers' Liability, Welsh Disestablishment, Irish Land Law, One Man One Vote, and Factories and Workshops. Speaking of the opposition to the measures on these subjects, and again putting them in the forefront, the federation express the belief that the people will be determined that representative government shall be a reality and not a farce, and that the snatch vote of Friday night last will be reversed, and that the new Government will be one of the shortest of history records.

I.L.P. POLICY.

The Press Association's Glasgow representative has interviewed Mr. Keir Hardie.

Speaking first of Scotland, he said he expected

the new Government will be successful in its

attempt to secure a dissolution of Parliament at the earliest possible moment, and of obtaining from the constituencies a declaration of their wishes as to the future conduct of the government of the country.

This result could have been secured with great

promptitude and more convenience to the public if

the late Government had appealed to the nation. It is obvious that in a House in which the new Government will be in a minority, the work of obtaining the supplies necessary to provide for the public service might be indefinitely delayed by factions, or even by prolonged discussion. Recognising the fact that we have yet thought it our duty to attempt the task which has been laid upon us, in the fullest confidence that, if obstacles are successfully interposed to re-

cord the appeal to the country, the constituents will disapprove of such an attempt to delay the expression of their constitutional rights, and will hold us answerable for failing the responsibility on that account. We will neither fail the constituents nor give to us the facilities for such a case, and necessary for the prompt termination of a dangerous situation.

I may be permitted to say that the Unionist leaders are absolutely agreed in their determination in the present crisis, in their favour, at the general election, to lay aside the weapons of constitutional change and destructive legislation which have formed the staple of the proposals of the two last Administrations, and to devote their principal attention to the policy of constructive social reform, the main lines of which have already been laid before you. At the same time they will be prepared to use all available means to extend our influence and our commerce in the vast undeveloped regions which are under the British flag.

Writ received. Nomination Monday; polling, if any, Friday. Mr. Chamberlain's re-election will not be opposed.

M. GOSCHEN'S ADDRESS.

M. Goschen in his address to the electors of St. George's, Hanover-square, merely solicits a renewal of the electors' confidence. Mr. Goschen's re-election will not be opposed.

SIR M. HICKS-BEACH'S ADDRESS.

The address of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to the electors of West Brixton says:

I trust very sincerely to have an opportunity of expressing to you my views of the present political situation, and of the main principles which should guide the course of the Unionist Government.

Meanwhile I will content myself with the expression of a hope that neither in my support of the Unionist cause, nor in my action with regard to local interests have I done anything to forfeit the approval which you awarded to me in 1885, and that you may again place me in the position which I value more highly than any other, that of your representative in the House of Commons. The writ has arrived. Nomination to-morrow (Monday). The re-election of Sir M. Hicks-Beach will not be opposed.

CHANGE OF SEALS.

The Press Association states that the Ministers will leave Paddington by special train at 1.10 this (Saturday) afternoon for Windsor, to hand over the seals of office to her Majesty. The new Ministry will go down to Windsor by special train two hours later, when the Queen will deliver to them the seals of their predecessors. Ministers with no seals will go to Windsor to kiss hands upon their appointments. It is not intended that the members of the Cabinet appointed since Monday shall return to the House of Commons before the next Parliament, as Mr. Chaplin has ceased to be a member of Parliament. Writs for the re-election of the later recipients of office will not be asked for by Mr. Akers Douglas, so that the new members will have nothing to do until the general election is over. It is understood that the new Cabinet will meet for the first time at the Foreign Office on Tuesday next.

POSTMASTER-GENERALSHIP.

Mr. John Redmond, as leader of the Parnellite party, has issued a manifesto to the people of Ireland, in which he declared that from the day that Lord Rosebery took office there has been an Irish question to confront the English Parliament. The Liberal Government, he says, had been allowed to remain in office without keeping one promise to Ireland and to leave it without the slightest explanation to the Irish people or the Irish members, with neither promise nor guarantee for the uncertain future, with rot the suggestion of apology for the shamed past. The lesson of all was clear, distinct, and emphatic. They must return to Mr. Parnell's policy. They must have a national representative, absolutely independent of all English parties, for they thought there was no other security for the national cause of the country. The general election gave an opportunity which Nationalist in Ireland to reverse the policy of the last three years, and to establish for Ireland a Parliamentary party that would stand independent of all British political complications and have regard alone to Irish sentiment, Irish identity, and Irish progress.

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CAMPAGN PREPARATIONS.

The dissolution on July 9 or 10 will be anticipated by both sides, by the opening of the general election campaign a week earlier. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is to speak at Bristol on Monday, and on Friday the Liberal campaign will be opened by a speech at the Albert Hall from Lord Rosebery and by the appearance of Sir William Harcourt before his constituents at Derby. Assuming the dissolution is announced on July 8, and the writs issued on the following day, the earliest unopposed returns in the boroughs could be made known within three days, and where there is a contest in five days. The period is somewhat longer in the county divisions. After the receipt of the writ the returning officer in a county constituency gives notice of the election on the same day or on either of the two succeeding days. The nominations cannot take place earlier than four days afterwards, and not later than nine. The polling follows within three days, or at the latest seven. In the boroughs notice of the election must be given at the latest on the day following the receipt of the writ; nominations have to be handed in either on the third or fourth day, and the polling may be fixed for the fifth or not later than the eighth day. It is calculated that the results in the metropolitan constituencies will be known within 10 days, or at the latest a fortnight from the date of the dissolution.

LETTER FROM SIR W. HAROURT.

The following letter has been addressed by Sir William Harcourt to a correspondent:

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, June 27, 1895.

Dear Sir—I share your surprise at the statement by Mr. Balfour that after the Vote of Confidence of the House of Commons for the late Government, he advised her Majesty to dissolve Parliament.

It is not expected that the honours will be officially announced before Monday. The Press Association is informed

that although no new peerages are likely to be created, two promotions in the peerage may be expected, namely, the conferring of an earldom upon the Lord Chamberlain, and also upon Lord Houghton, the retiring Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

M. BALFOUR'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Balfour has issued his address to the electors of East Manchester. He says:

The late Government have declared their inability to further conduct the business of the country after a recent vote of the House of Commons. In these circumstances, public convenience alike

required them to advise her Majesty to dissolve Parliament, and had they taken this course every facility

for winding up the necessary business of the session would have been given them by the Unionist party.

The duty they should have undertaken, they have, however, cast upon themselves. Lord Salisbury, having agreed to sit at the earliest possible moment that appeal to the constituency which is in the general interest is so urgently

required. By my acceptance of the office of First Lord of the Treasury, which her Majesty has pleased to confer on me, the seat for East Manchester is vacated. I submit myself for re-election, in the earnest hope that the support of the constituency will now be withdrawn. This is not the fitting occasion

for any one to have even an elementary knowledge of constitutional practice that it was Mr. Balfour's action

which effectively barred a dissolution by the late Government and made their resignation inevitable.

Yours truly, W. V. HAROURT.

THE UNIONIST OUTLOOK.

THE METROPOLIS.—The 63 metropolitan seats (including the University of London and Croydon) are at present held by 40 Unionists and 23 Radicals, the latter including Mr. Keir Hardie.

From present appearance the outlook is distinctly favourable to the Unionists, only one Radical seat (Poplar) being unassailed, while the Unionists have 19 seats for which the Radicals at present have no candidates.

In nearly all cases the 63 metropolitan

members seek re-election, the exceptions being Mr. Board at Greenwich, Mr. Coldwell at North Lambeth, and Mr. Wallace at Limehouse. The Unionists hope to win back the majority, if not the whole, of the 12 seats lost by them in 1892.

The Home Counties are almost monopolised

by the Unionists, and the bulk of them will

be consequently looked forward to. In Liver-

pool, which already returns seven

Unionists, a gain of one, and

Manchester and Oldham of two, is antici-

pated. Yorkshire, though not looking so

favourable as Lancashire, should increase its

Unionist members, and in none of the North-

ern Counties have the Radicals much to fear;

while in the boroughs, Carlisle, White-

haven, Newcastle, and Durham, are proba-

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LAST WEEK'S LAW AND POLICE.

PLYMOUTH PAINTER'S COMMISSION.—Mr. Justice Mathew heard an action brought by the Acme Tone Engraving Company v. Mansfield.—Defendant, a printer at Plymouth, admitted the plaintiff's claim, which was for work done, but counterclaimed for £3 10s., which he said had been promised him as commission for securing an order for the execution of a large number of blocks.—Plaintiffs said the traveller, who was not now employed by them, had no authority to promise any such commission, and they had never been informed of it.—His lordship gave judgment for the amount claimed, £30, with costs.

A BIG SALVAGE CLAIM.—In the Admiralty Court the owners, master, and crew of the Pacific liner, Potosi, brought a claim for salvage remuneration for services rendered to the Austrian steamer, Pandora, off the South American Coast in March last. The Pandora's shaft was broken, and she was towed by the Potosi into St. Vincent. The defendants accepted £4,000, but this was not accepted.—Adjourned.

ACTION BY A STOCKBROKER.—The case of James V. Dunkelsbuhler was an action by a stockbroker to recover £125 in respect of certain transactions in stocks. The case for the plaintiff was that he purchased the stocks at the defendant's request, and that when he sent in the contract note the defendant repudiated the transaction. Defendant contended that the order for the stocks was given conditionally on his being immediately informed of the purchase, and that as he did not receive such notice of the purchase he was entitled to repudiate the transaction.—Judgment for the plaintiff for £24, with costs.

ANOTHER STOCK EXCHANGE CASE.—Messrs. Brookebank and Collingham brought an action against a Shoreditch mantle maker named Samson to recover the balance due in respect of Stock Exchange transactions.—Plaintiffs purchased certain stocks for the defendant in the ordinary course of business, and they claimed £94, the balance of the account. Defendant alleged that the dealings were gambling and wagering transactions, and that he was not liable to pay the amount claimed.—Justice Cave found for the plaintiffs, with costs.

ANCIENT LIVES.—Mr. Justice Romer, in the Chancery Division, decided a case, which is considered of great importance, in connection with the Alton Memorial Museum at Exeter.—Plaintiff in the case is the proprietor of two houses at Bradinch-place, which were separated from the museum by vacant ground. Upon this ground the Corporation, in the course of extension works in connection with the museum, erected a wall of such a height as to obscure the lights to the ground floor of the two houses. In the first instance a mandatory injunction was asked for by the plaintiff, but during the course of the hearing the claim for an imperative order to pull down the alleged obstruction was abandoned, and on the suggestion of his lordship the question resolved itself into one of damages.—His lordship fixed the damages at £100.

LANCASHIRE WILL SUIT.—In the Probate Division the suit Robinson and Coppock v. Smith was heard. The plaintiffs, executors and trustees, propounded a codicil executed on Feb. 25, 1894, by Mrs. Elizabeth Foster, widow, formerly of Heaton Norris, Lancashire, who died the day following the execution at the age of 74 years. The property in dispute amounted to about £3,000. The codicil was disputed by the defendant, Mr. William Smith, a relative of the deceased, who alleged unsound mind and undue execution.—It appeared that the husband of the deceased left her a life interest in some property, and by a will she executed in 1891 the residue of the property was left to the defendant. She had in the meanwhile accumulated some property and she desired to make a codicil. It confirmed the will so that all the legacies stood, but instead of leaving the residue to the defendant she only gave him £220. The codicil provided that the residue should be held in trust by plaintiffs, to be divided at their discretion amongst religious and charitable institutions in Stockport.—Mr. Stephen Robinson, one of the plaintiffs, chartered accountant, and a town councillor, of Stockport, and other witnesses, gave evidence as to the soundness of mind of the deceased at the time of the execution of the codicil.—Adjourned.

FORGED CHEQUE CASE.—Before Justice Willis in the Queen's Bench the case Clutton v. Attenborough was continued. Plaintiffs seek to recover a sum of £2,588 which the defendants, who are silversmiths and pawnbrokers, had given on cheques, the endorsement of which had been forged, and which emanated from the plaintiffs' estate office. Saturday's proceedings consisted in counsel placing points of law before his lordship.—The further hearing of the case was adjourned on the wish expressed by the judge that two assistants of Messrs. Attenborough should give evidence.

LIBERATOR COMPANIES.—In the Queen's Bench, Justice Vaughan Williams, sitting as an additional judge in Chancery, had before him the petitions of the "liquidators in the cases of the Liberator Permanent Building Society, the Lands Allotment Company (Limited), and the House and Land Investment Trust (Limited) to sanction a scheme of arrangement under the Joint Stock Companies' Arrangement Act of 1870. The scheme, which has been carefully prepared, submitted to the creditors of the three companies, and approved by the requisite statutory majority, provided for the formation of a company, with a capital of £600,000 in £1 shares, to take over the assets of the three companies, the new company to pay the liquidator £600,000, in addition to the costs, charges, and expenses incidental to the liquidation. The new company was to have power to issue debentures, and it was stated that after all the necessary payments the new company would have a working capital of £300,000 to £400,000 for the purpose of dealing with its buildings and realising the properties. The joint committee, who became the first four directors of the new company, approved the scheme on the ground that there would be a great saving of expense, and that the creditors would get more than if the liquidation proceeded in the ordinary course. Mr. Theobald and Mr. Howard Wright represented the liquidator of the Liberator Permanent Building Society; Mr. Swinney—a for the liquidator of the House and Land Investment Trust; Mr. Muir Mackenzie for the Lands Allotment; and Sir E. Clarke appeared for the joint committee.—His lordship sanctioned the scheme, subject to a slight alteration, which provides for certain details being submitted to Mr. Buckley, Q.C., for his approval.

IMPORTANT TIPPING CASE.—Justice Bruce and Trinity Masters decided a somewhat important point in the Admiralty Court. Plaintiff, the owners, master and crew of the tug *Torrida*, were claiming salvage remuneration for services rendered to the sailing ship *Gaudie* whilst towing her under a towage contract for £35 from Hull to Newcastle.—contingent weather was encountered, and once the *Gaudie* was lost sight of after the parting of the hawsers. The question for the court to determine was whether the plaintiffs were entitled to salvage remuneration or whether what they did came within the scope of the contract.—His lordship said that the exceptional weather created substantial difficulties wholly unexpected, and the tug was called upon to perform services

not contemplated by the contract. Under these circumstances, he should award the tug £100 for salvage remuneration.—Judgment accordingly for the tug for £13, including the £35 for towage, with costs.

Old Bailey Trials.

BREAKING AND ENTERING.—Alfred Palmer, 21, labourer; Joseph Henry Palmer, 18, porter; George Edward Cleghorn, 16, labourer; and Richard James Cleghorn, 14, labourer, pleaded guilty to being concerned in a series of burglaries at Brentford. Joseph Henry Palmer pleaded guilty to four charges of burglary, and he absconded after the warrant was issued for his arrest. The police said that he was a trainer of young thieves. The Common Sergeant told Joseph Palmer that if he did not take care what he was about he would spend the whole of his life in gaol. This prisoner, who had been four times previously convicted, was sentenced to 12 months' hard labour. Alfred Palmer was proved to be a respectable man. What he did was merely to shield his brother Joseph.—The father of the Cleghorns said that they were always troublesome boys.—The Judge: Have you ever given them a good flogging?—The Father: Well, I have given them a good many, but perhaps not hard enough.—The judge said that George Cleghorn, being over age, could not be whipped, but he would have to remain in gaol until the next sessions. Richard would receive 12 strokes from the birch. Alfred Palmer was bound over to come up for sentence if called upon.

ANOTHER BURGLARY.—James Dalton, 26, cook, was convicted of a burglary in the dwelling-house of Samuel Woodward, and stealing therein a pipe and other articles, value £10. He was also charged with breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Sophia Roberts, and stealing property, value £40. The offences took place in West Hampstead.—On the night of March 12, Mrs. Roberts was aroused from sleep, and on looking at the foot of her bed she saw the form of a man. She moved, and the intruder rushed out of the room, down the stairs, and out of the house, taking away £40 worth of property. On May 4, Mr. Woodward, a solicitor's clerk, discovered that his house had been entered in the night. The burglar, or burglar, had left all the doors and the kitchen window open. Information was given to the police, and a short time later P.C. Williamson saw the prisoner loitering in a suspicious way in the district and arrested him. Dalton had the proceeds of both the burglaries in his possession. An old coat was left by the burglar at Mr. Woodward's. Dalton admitted that it was his, but said he did not particularly want it now, as "the police might as well have everything whilst they were about it."—Prisoner was sentenced to 11 months' hard labour.

Bow-street.

Mrs. THOMPSON IN THE DOCK.—Eleanor Thompson, the well-known litigant, was charged with being disorderly. The accused was brought into the dock, Sergeant White and his assistant supporting her, without a bonnet or jacket, with her eyes shut, her head on her shoulder, and her hair hanging down her back. Sergeant White, the gaoler, said she was obliged to bring her before the court in that state as she refused to walk. She, however, perfectly understood what was said to her, and with what she was charged.—A constable said that on the previous afternoon he saw Mrs. Thompson in Carey-street, at the entrance to the Law Courts shouting out and abusing the Master of the Rolls, and calling him names. She had been in the street since ten o'clock on and off, and had previously been ejected from the Law Courts. The same thing occurred every day.

PUTNEY SHOOTING CASE.—Catherine Kempshall, 30, living in Bude-mansions, Charing Cross-road, was charged with attempting to murder Mrs. Carlisle, the wife of a ship-owner, living at Aahburton House, Putney Heath, by shooting at her with a revolver. Mr. H. M. Finch prosecuted, and Mr. Dovey Smythe defended.—Mrs. Carlisle, the prosecutrix, stated that she had just left her house on Friday in her Victoria when the prisoner rushed up to the carriage. At the same moment witness heard the report of a pistol and she felt a "whizzing" past her ear. Her coachman drove on, and, meeting a policeman, went back with him to the spot where they found the prisoner, who was arrested.—Cross-examined: Witness said she knew a woman had brought an action for breach of promise against her brother, but she did not know the prisoner was the woman till the occurrence.—Evidence having been given by the coachman, P.C. Harris, 61 V, proved the arrest of the prisoner, who said, "I didn't mean to murder her. It was only to frighten her. I want to be committed for trial so that I can bring my grievance against her brother before the public." The constable added that the accused was carrying a bag which contained a six-barrelled revolver, four cartridges were loaded. One was empty, and the other half spent, and there were indications that there had been a misfire.—When called on for a statement the prisoner entered into a long rambling account of certain relations she had had with Mr. Edgar Swinton Holland, the prosecutrix's brother, against whom she had instituted proceedings for breach of promise.—Mr. Denman warned her that if she established a motive for her act she would be doing her case harm.—Mr. Smythe stated that before the breach of promise action came on Mr. Holland offered £1,000 and costs to settle it. The prisoner refused, and during her temporary absence from court a verdict was entered against her by consent. She appealed to the higher court, ordered a new trial, which was pending.—Prisoner: I am penniless. I was a professional singer and had a good income, but it is all gone now.—Committed for trial.

Lambeth.—**UNCOMFORTABLE LODGINGS.**—John Green, 24, hair dresser, of Hercules-road, Lambeth, and Priscilla Green, 22, were charged with assaulting Leopold Rosenberg.—The prosecutor, who described himself as a hairdresser, said he lodged in the house occupied by the defendants. Between a quarter and half-past 12 o'clock that (Saturday) morning he went home with his wife. The prisoners then came out of their room into the passage and commenced shouting. The woman attacked him and scratched his face, and the man "set about him." He rushed into the street, but the accused followed him, and the man struck him a blow on the head, cutting it.—J. Thompson, a tailor, gave corroborative evidence.—P.C. 153 L said the prosecutor had a slight wound on the head, and the woman produced a tooth, which she said had been knocked out of her head.—Mr. Hopkins ordered the prisoners to be discharged.

Greenwich.—**ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.**—Louisa Andrews, 29, skin dresser, of 7, Crossfield-lane, Deptford, was charged with attempting to commit suicide by taking red precipitate powder.—Mary O'Neill, of Crossfield-lane, said on the previous evening the prisoner asked her for a piece of writing-paper which she gave her. Shortly after witness was called to 7, Crossfield-lane where she saw the prisoner lying on a sofa. On asking her what was the matter the prisoner did not reply, but pointed to the table on which was a paper that had been damped poison, and a tea-cup on the mantelpiece. She also gave witness a note on which she had written, "Dear Jane—I now sit to tell you I can't stand this no longer. Give me for what I have done. Good-bye."—Witness on seeing the prisoner

treated, and had special diet. Witness had been superintendent of the infirmary for 15 years, and that was the first time he had been assaulted.—The prisoner accused Dr. Potter of unfair treatment to those under his care.—Mr. Rose was satisfied that the complaint against Dr. Potter was absolutely groundless. The prisoner had committed an assault which was altogether unprovoked and unjustifiable.—Six weeks' hard labour.

Worship-street.

A Dog "FANCIE."—Edward Vine, 32, giving an address in Paul-street, Finsbury, and described as a dog dealer, was charged with having stolen in December, 1894, from Holy Trinity Vicarage, an Irish terrier dog, value £2, the property of Mrs. Robinson.—Mrs. Ada Cartmel Robinson, residing at the Vicarage, Shoreditch, said that the dog produced was hers. Some time before Christmas last it was missing, and she gave information to the police. Later on she found the dog at Whiteley's stores, Westbourne-grove, where it was still very weak, and Mr. Marchant took her own recognisances in £5 to appear in a week, and directed her to be taken in a cab to Greenwich Union Infirmary.

Stratford.

Poor Cripples Tired.—Rosalie Wagstaff, 23, cripple, of 2, Billet-road, Chapel End, Walthamstow, was charged with attempting to commit suicide.—Prisoner, some 12 years ago, was run over and sustained an injury to her spine, and since then she has suffered acutely and had to get about with the help of crutches. On Monday morning Constable Barrows, 464 J, found her lying on Wanstead Flats insensible, and with a small bottle labelled laudanum by her side. She was removed to West Ham Hospital, and here the police found a note on her, which was worded as follows: "Have been so bad all the week with pains in my stomach; they will not do anything for me here and I can get no rest of a night. I wanted to see the doctor; but when he came he said 'Oh, that is nothing,' only my temper, so I cannot bear it any longer; I have made up my mind to do away with myself; I am sure that hell cannot be any worse than this. You would not blame me if you knew how I have been served in this place."

Wasted Child.—Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquest on the body of Thomas William Savory, aged 11 months. The evidence showed that the mother was confined in the City-road Hospital, and a fortnight after birth she placed the child with Mrs. Birkes, of Greenwich-street, she paying £1 per week for its support. The child had been ailing on account of his mother's confinement, and was still in a weak condition, and the Bench now decided to remand her to Holloway for a week.

A Forgiving Prosecutor.—Frederick Sanders, 22, a costermonger, of Gosport-place, Walthamstow, was charged on remand with assaulting John Riches by kicking him and fracturing his ribs on the 17th inst.—Prosecutor and a young fellow named Middleton were on the night in question engaged at some stables at the rear of the Kingwood Castle at Buxton-place, Walthamstow. Prosecutor, who had previously had a few words with Riches, came up, and the two commenced to fight. Middleton tried to separate them but was pushed away. While the two were on the ground they bit each other, and Sanders having risen first began to kick Riches on the chest and sides. Middleton then got Riches up, and he ran into the stable but was followed by Sanders, who again bit him. They got into the roadway again, and when the police arrived on the scene they found it necessary to take Riches to the hospital, where he was found to be suffering from fractured ribs.—Prosecutor now, after a week in the hospital, attended, and he said he did not wish to press the charge; but the bench said the matter was too serious to be overlooked. They would under the circumstances give the prisoner the option of paying a fine of 20s. and costs.

Brentford.

Young Man and His Baby.—George Klearly, 20, of Arnage-road, Ealing, was summoned by Mary Bird, of Albany-road, Brentford, to show cause why he should not be ordered to contribute towards the support of her child, of which she alleged he was the father.—The complainant stated that the infant was born in January last, and she caused some amusement by informing the court that the defendant was a married man with two children.—The Clerk: How long has he been married?—Complainant: About a month to a woman about 40 years of age.—The Clerk: Who was the widow then?—Complainant: Yes.—The defendant admitted the paternity, and the bench made an order for him to pay 2s. 6d. a week and costs.—The Complainant: May I have paid here?—The Clerk: Oh no, we cannot act as receivers.

South-Western.

Young Woman in Care.—Charles Gregory, a costermonger, of Traigalgar-street, Hungerford, was charged with violently assaulting his wife.—She stated that her husband got into a passion because she was not successful in selling her supply of fish. He dragged her out of the cart, "felled" her to the ground with a blow, and then jumped upon her. She was black and blue from head to foot. On three occasions within a month he had assaulted her, but he persuaded her to look over it.—The prisoner pleaded drunkenness as an excuse, but Mr. Rose said women could not be shocked about with impunity.—One month with hard labour.

West London.

Jumping a Wife.—Charles Gregory, a costermonger, of Traigalgar-street, Hungerford, was charged with being disorderly. The accused was brought into the dock, Sergeant White and his assistant supporting her, without a bonnet or jacket, with her eyes shut, her head on her shoulder, and her hair hanging down her back. Sergeant White, the gaoler, said she was obliged to bring her before the court in that state as she refused to walk.

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PROPOSED REVIVAL OF THE APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.

With the object of considering a scheme for the advancement of apprenticeship, a conference, which was well attended, took place under the presidency of Sir John Lubbock, M.P., at the Drapers' Hall, in Throgmorton-street.—The chairman pointed out that in the past apprentices had played an important element in London life, and they had even played a picturesque and often useful part in English history; but of late that system had somewhat fallen into abeyance. Technical education, too long unduly neglected, was now being recognised more as its importance demanded, and though he was satisfied of the excellence of the work of technical institutes from an educational point of view, still the actual craft or "mystery" (as it used to be termed) was best learnt in the workshop.—Mr. Ballin submitted a scheme for the formation of an institute having for its object the advancement of apprenticeship. It was urged that the aim of such an organisation should be to educate the children in the direction best calculated to increase their earning power, to elevate their moral and physical status, to avoid as far as possible everything calculated to pauperise them, and to raise the standard of excellence in the various handicrafts. In connection with this, it was suggested that assistance should be afforded with regard to premiums and loans for purchase of tools, &c.—Mr. Sawyer then moved, and Dr. Garrett's seconded, a resolution in advocacy of the system of apprenticeship as being "the best means of education in handicraft."—Adopted.—It was further resolved, on the motion of Mr. Eokesby Price, and seconded by Mr. W. C. Steadman, L.C.C., to form an Apprentices' Institution on the basis suggested by the chairman of the committee, and an executive was nominated to assist in carrying out this proposal.

PROTECTION OF CATS.

The domestic cat has not many active enemies except loaders and boys and dogs. Certainly there are some persons who have an aversion to a cat, but even these would wish, equally with the innumerable friends of the animal, that it should be protected from all forms of cruelty. Consequently the society which has just been formed to look after the cat's welfare finds many willing supporters. A meeting was held at the residence of Mr. A. B. Squire, Weymouth-street, Portland-place, at which a number of ladies and gentlemen were present, and it was resolved to found the Society for the Protection of Cats and to begin to enrol members. The precise lines on which the society will work will be definitely settled at a meeting to be held subsequently. Like the Dublin home for starving and forsaken cats, the primary object of the society will be to endeavour to take steps to secure the reception, feeding, and shelter of cats found starving, lost, deserted, and unclaimed (such as the poor cats who are often forsaken by thoughtless, if not heartless, persons in empty houses), until they can be humanely disposed of. And if the society secures sufficient support, it is hoped it may be found possible to establish various homes for cats in various parts of London. Mr. Squire was elected temporary president of the society, and a committee of ladies was also elected.

SCHOOLBOY DROWNED.

After bathing at Polurrian Beach on the 22nd inst., three of a party of boys set off over the cliff towards Polurrian to search for birds' eggs. Near the Green Splat, where the cliffs are nearly 200 feet high and precipitous, Thomas Whalley suddenly disappeared. Hearing a cry, the other lads looked over and saw their companion for a few seconds floating in the water, and then sink. They returned to Polurrian House with the sad news, and everything possible has been done to recover the body, but without success. The parents (the father being Joseph Whalley, of Mullion) are overwhelmed with grief, and the whole village expresses great sympathy. Thomas Whalley was 10 years old and a scholar of Mullion Board School, he being the only boy who had not missed an attendance during 12 months.

YOUNG INCORRIGIBLE.

At North London, Edward Horace Wood, 10, schoolboy, residing with his parents at Shore-road, South Hackney, was charged before Mr. Taylor with stealing one shilling from his mother's pocket.—The little prisoner, who is an intelligent-looking lad, has been in the dock on two previous occasions on charges of a similar description, but he has been released on promising to behave better in future. According to his parent's statement he has been a thoroughly good boy in every respect except that he has been unable to resist the temptation of taking any money he could find in the house. Although the boy was a constant attendant at both day and Sunday schools, he would, when he got possession of money, take his brother, aged eight, away and stay out all night or until the money was exhausted. On Sunday the mother missed a shilling from her pocket, and watched the boy as he left Sunday school to go into a fruiterer's shop and purchase strawberries and slices of pineapple. The parents suggested that the boy should be sent away for a time.—Mr. Taylor said that he had formed a very strong opinion in this case that, as the boy was only 10, he should not be constantly brought to this court, but, after what he had heard that day, he came to the conclusion that the parents had no other course open to them. He should remand the boy to the workhouse for a week with a view to letting Mr. Holmes, the missionary of the court, see him.

FIRE AT ELECTRIC LIGHT STATION.

The Metropolitan Electric Light Company's station in Sardinia-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, was practically destroyed by fire on Monday. The fire broke out in the upper floor and spread rapidly. The result was to cut off the supply of the electric light from a number of places of public entertainment, hotels, restaurants, clubs, &c., in the West-end.

MOTHER'S GROSS CRUELTY.

Emily Sidwick, single woman, Tritton-street, Battersea, was summoned for cruelly neglecting George Sidwick, 15 months old. Mr. W. Clark, the barrister for the society, —Mrs. Collier, a widow, said her two boys lived with prisoner, who undertook to look after them. Defendant's baby was sometimes left in the care of the children. The room was dirty, as was also the bed.—Mrs. Jane King, landlady of the house, said the infant was so neglected and miserable that she shrank from caring it at all. Thomas Collier, a lad, said the baby was left in his charge on bank holiday; prisoner being absent from 3 p.m. to midnight.—Insp. Norton said that prisoner told him the child was insured, and the father paid 3s. 6d. a week for it.—Dr. Felix C. Kempton, divisional surgeon, said the child's right eye was completely blind, brought on by neglect.—Mr. Lane said it was a very serious case, because the child was being deliberately killed. Two months.

Evaporated potatoes is the latest preserved food—product of the Pacific coast. A Washington concern engaged in the business of preparing evaporated apples and prunes has been experimenting with potatoes, and finds that, prepared in this way, they will keep good for an indefinite time, and retain practically all their food value.

CUPID.—The proprieetary fruit-elixirs for infants of sooth-saying medicines should have parents not to use them. They should give Doctor STEPHEN'S THERAPEUTIC POWDER, in yellow tablets; trade mark, a sunburst. Stephen's other—15, New North-road, Hoxton. (Adv.)

STEPHEN'S Soothing Powders for children cutting their teeth have now been in use over fifty years. They relieve toothache, prevent fits, cure colic, and preserve a healthy state of the constitution during the period of teething. It is a preparation of highest merit and is endorsed by the whole medical world, as there is no safety, sound & safe—(Adv.)

MATRIMONIAL MART.

GENTLEMAN AND TEEN HOUSEKEEPER. An amusing case was heard at the County of London Sessions, Clerkenwell, when T. H. Kent Cooke surrendered to his bail, and pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with obtaining money by false pretences.—In opening the case, counsel for the prosecutor said that the accused was charged with having defrauded a number of ladies who were seeking situations as housekeepers of sums of money by false pretences. The alleged fraud was that he published a list of bogus advertisements, and obtained the money from the persons prosecuting by sending to them the names and addresses of the gentlemen on whose behalf the advertisements purported to have been inserted. His plan appeared to have been to take a room in Chancery-lane, and issue advertisements stating that a lady with a private income was desirous of securing a situation as housekeeper to a widow or single gentleman. Many replies were received, and his next proceeding was the issue of another advertisement relating to the need of a housekeeper by a single gentleman. Applicants were supplied with addresses upon the payment of £1, but upon inquiry it was alleged they found that no housekeeper was required. Mr. William Baker, of Seven Sisters-road, was called, and said he had known the prisoner in the name of Anderson for the last 12 months. He came to know him as being connected with a matrimonial publication. He called on the prisoner, and the latter suggested that he should advertise for a housekeeper, and that shortly afterwards he saw in the prisoner's circular an advertisement that a middle-aged gentleman of private means and refined tastes and habits, with one son, required a housekeeper. It was not a housekeeper he wanted, and he never authorised the insertion of the advertisement.—In cross-examination Baker said that his memory was confused at times.—Mr. Mathews: Your intention was to obtain a wife? Yes.—How old are you? I'm 61 today. (Laughter).—Mr. Mathews: Your own description in the advertisement was 50. Yes, under the advice of prisoner. Oh, yes, I was up for sale.—Det.-supt. McCarthy, E. said that on May 13 he arrested prisoner. At the offices there were about 1,000 letters relating to advertisements, and, when leaving, prisoner said, "I was about starting a housekeepers' journal."—For the defence, counsel urged that Coke had been carrying on a genuine business, and that he had no intention to defraud. In support of this witness were called, and also as to character, and the jury, after retiring, returned a verdict of not guilty. Cooke being at once liberated.

UNHAPPY FALMOUTH COUPLE.

Falmouth magistrates heard a summons for assault brought by Alice Small against Wm. Small, her husband, an itinerant cutter and scissor grinder. An order for judicial separation was also applied for.—Complainant said she had one child eight years old. After she had returned from work on June 18, defendant deliberately slapped her face. On asking him why, he remarked, "I am going to the circus with my girl; wouldn't you like to have eightpence to go?" She replied that she wanted money to buy food with, whereupon he used disgraceful language. She threw a flower pot on the floor, and he kicked her arm. She went in fear of him when he was in drink; and when sober he used disgraceful language. He did not allow her any money; if she wanted a halfpenny he had to ask for it.—By defendant: She did not throw a teapot nor a water-bottle at his head, but some things fell off the table.—Defendant appealed to the magistrates for a separation order, contending it was nothing but misery for him to live with the woman. He gave her 5s. per day.—Complainant denied this, adding that all her clothes were in pawn.—Adjourned.

ALLEGED CRUELTY AT PENZANCE.

Henry Hearne, an employé of E. H. Bostock, mercer's proprietor, was summoned at Penzance for working a horse while in an unfit state, and Edmund H. Bostock was summoned for causing it to be so worked.—Insp. Gent said he saw the animal being led up Tolner-road, Penzance, by Hearne. It walked very lame, was evidently in pain, and was suffering from dislocation of one of the joints of the near fore leg.—Mr. James, V.S., Camborne, said it would be cruel to bring such a horse from Truro to Penzance by road.—For the defence, Mr. Oliver, V.S., said he had known the horse for six or seven years, and during that time it had been in the condition spoken to by the witnesses. He did not consider that it suffered any pain.—Mr. Bostock explained that the horse was purchased to supply food for the carnivores in the menagerie, but he did not kill it at Truro, where it was bought, because one horse had already been killed there, and the meat would not keep in the hot weather. He had had the horse slaughtered since the inspection saw it, and had kept the fore leg, on which there was a swelling, but owing to the state of the weather he could not produce it. It would have been rather strong evidence. (Laughter).—The bench considered that cruelty had not been established, and dismissed the case.—Insp. Gent also prosecuted in a case in which George Keeton and Joseph Keeton, proprietors of a show in which the performances of trained dogs and monkeys were the chief attraction, for ill-treating the animals.—Mr. Vivian Thomas, retained for the defence, announced that he had had a conversation with the inspector, and had undertaken on behalf of the defendants to express regret for any technical breach of the law that might have been committed, and to treat the animals well in future. They would also pay the costs of the above result. The case taken was that in which P.C. Hardidge had paid 17s. 1d. to prisoner, who gave a receipt for the money in the bread book, but never accounted for the payment to his master.—Prisoner pleaded guilty.—Three months.

DISHONEST BAKER.

An inquest was held at Allentree, near Derby, on Monday afternoon, on the bodies of the man and woman who were found dead on Sunday morning. The body of the man was identified by the Rev. J. Constable, head master of Thorne Grammar School, near Doncaster, as that of his son, Rev. A. E. Constable, curate of Guisely, near Leeds. The woman was the deceased gentleman's wife, they having been married eight weeks. Her maiden name was Naylor, of Burley-in-Wardleworth. The deceased man had been blind from boyhood, and owing to a recent attack of epilepsy had been depressed in spirits. He had been with his wife to Worcester, and in his possession were found two return railway tickets from Worcester to Derby. They must have alighted at Derby and walked to Allentree, and there resolved to die together. A paper which had contained rat poison and two small cups were found on the river bank close to the dead body of the woman, who had evidently been in the water, but had returned ashore. She was carefully covered over with her husband's coat, and his lifeless body was found in the river a few yards away. He was said to have been a good swimmer, but the medical evidence was to the effect that he died from drowning, although he had taken poison as well, and that his wife died from poisoning accelerated by exhaustion.—A verdict of suicide while temporarily insane was returned in each case. The deceased man was 30 years of age, and his wife three years younger.

WELL CAUGHT.

At the Sevenoaks Police Court, last week George Johnson, an old soldier, was charged with stealing three silver-plated cups, and one fork, value 3s., the property of W. Knockier, Seven Oaks.—Herbert Knockier, son of the prosecutor, clerk to the Sevenoaks Bench of Magistrates, said the three cups produced were won at some athletic sports by his brother, who was now in India. It appeared from the evidence that was adduced that on Wednesday the prisoner offered the cups for sale to a fly-driver who was standing near the Southeastern Railway Station, Tonbridge. The fly-driver refused to purchase the cups, and he gave information to the police.—Geo. Jas. Pritchard, a police-sergeant at Tonbridge, went in search of the prisoner, and when the prisoner caught sight of him he ran away towards Tunbridge Wells. The sergeant ran after the prisoner, who ultimately got over a fence and up a bank, and after some time, he succeeded in apprehending him. Prisoner said he was hard up, and he saw Mr. Knockier's window open and he got into the window and took the cups and the fork out of the room. He took whatever came first.—Six weeks' hard labour.

DANGER OF REGENTS CANAL.

Dr. Thomas, coroner for Central London, held an inquest at St. Pancras respecting the death of Frederick Hurlock, son of A. W. Hurlock, pianoforte finisher, living at James-street, Caxton Town.—The evidence showed that a few evenings ago deceased and some other lads were fishing in the Regent's Canal, and deceased fell into the water. His companion ran away and deceased was drowned.—The coroner remarked that the canal was a great attraction to lads, and although they knew perfectly well they were trespassing, they would go and dabble or fish in the water. He had repeatedly written to the Canal Commissioners pointing out the unprotected state in which it was kept, but they simply replied that the law did not compel them to build any protection. Consequently, all that could be done was for mothers to caution their children and do their best to keep them away.—Accidental death.

LIBELLING A CORONER'S OFFICER.

In the Queen's Bench Division, Mr. A. A. Broadbridge, coroner's officer for Camberwell, brought an action against Mr. H. E. Beech, 15 other undertakers, carrying on business in the parish of Camberwell, to recover damages for an alleged libel. Complainant said she had one child eight years old. After she had returned from work on June 18, defendant deliberately slapped her face. On asking him why, he remarked, "I am going to the circus with my girl; wouldn't you like to have eightpence to go?" She replied that she wanted money to buy food with, whereupon he used disgraceful language. She threw a flower pot on the floor, and he kicked her arm. She went in fear of him when he was in drink; and when sober he used disgraceful language. He did not allow her any money; if she wanted a halfpenny he had to ask for it.—By defendant: She did not throw a teapot nor a water-bottle at his head, but some things fell off the table.—Defendant appealed to the magistrates for a separation order, contending it was nothing but misery for him to live with the woman. He gave her 5s. per day.—Complainant denied this, adding that all her clothes were in pawn.—Adjourned.

ORIGIN OF HAT-LIFTING.

The custom of lifting the hat had its origin during the age of chivalry, when it was customary for knights never to appear in public except in full armour. It became a custom, however, for a knight, upon entering an assembly, of friends to remove his helmet, signifying "I am safe in the presence of friends." The age of chivalry passed away with the 13th century, but among the many acts of courtesy which can be traced back to it, the origin none is more direct in its relation than that of lifting the hat to acknowledge the presence of a friend.

DISHONEST BAKER.

At Chard, a young man, named Sargent, in the employ of Mr. Gowler, baker, was charged with embezzling the sum of 17s. 1d., being one sum of many others discovered amounting in all to 417s. 2d. Suspicion being aroused by the large amount owing on his rounds, inquiries were made, with the above result. The case taken was that in which P.C. Hardidge had paid 17s. 1d. to prisoner, who gave a receipt for the money in the bread book, but never accounted for the payment to his master.—Prisoner pleaded guilty.—Three months.

Signor Cavallotti has deposited at the office of the public prosecutor in Rome his deputation of Signor Crispì.

Epsom Workhouse was an fête on Thursday, the occasion being the celebration of Lord Rosebery's second Derby victory. The inmates had what they liked to eat and drink at the expense of Lord Rosebery, and various amusements and games took place.

At Guy's Hospital, Mr. Langham held an inquest on the body of Emma Middleditch, 14, daughter of a carman, of Barnham-street Buildings, whose death occurred under sad circumstances. Deceased was reading by the light of a paraffin lamp with a glass reservoir, when it suddenly exploded, and the oil which escaped set fire to her night dress. Her father rushed to her bed-room on hearing her screams, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire, but not before the deceased had received some terrible burns about the body which proved fatal. Accidental death.

Evaporated potatoes is the latest preserved food—product of the Pacific coast. A Washington concern engaged in the business of preparing evaporated apples and prunes has been experimenting with potatoes, and finds that, prepared in this way, they will keep good for an indefinite time, and retain practically all their food value.

GUARD OWNERS. Will Cuss You, Lums, Soothe Your Graves, Lums, Pain in the Back, Drunken Wine, &c., are the other effects of this nostrum. Lungs, Liver, &c., are the other effects. Utmost Organics, Bone, Gout, &c., are the other effects. Sciatica, Rheumatism, and Gout, will find a positive relief. Holdsworthy's Great Pain will be removed. Price 1s. 6d. of all Chemists, post free. Stamp, from Dr. Hardinge, Middlesex, or Dr. G. J. Langham, 18, New North-road, Hoxton. (Adv.)

STEPHEN'S Soothing Powders for children cutting their teeth have now been in use over fifty years. They relieve toothache, prevent fits, cure colic, and preserve a healthy state of the constitution during the period of teething. It is a preparation of highest merit and is endorsed by the whole medical world, as there is no safety, sound & safe—(Adv.)

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"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

Only one person in 15 has perfect eyes. A theatre of steel is being built in Paris. The normal age of the elephant is 130 years. Central America has 90 active volcanoes. Bromine was discovered by Ballard of Montpellier, in 1826.

Iceland has fewer cases of phthisis than any other country on the globe.

Of every 100 cases of cataract, 34 are males and 66 females.

The organised charities of Great Britain give away every year over £10,000,000.

The British colonies have an annual revenue of £19,000,000 and a debt of £23,000,000.

The first newspaper advertisement appeared in 1652.

Until 1776 cotton spinning was performed by the hand-spinning wheel.

The first lucifer matches were made by John Walker, at Stockton, in 1827.

Paper stockings, in varied hues, are worn in China.

Japan has a written history extending over 8,000 years.

Lack of money is the chief cause of suicide in France.

Last week's Scotch coal shipments only reached 144,000 tons, being a decrease of 50,000 tons against the previous week's total.

Keys of bronze and iron have been found in Greece and Italy, dating from at least the seventh century before Christ.

The first mention that can be traced of coffee in England was in 1650. A duty of 4d. per gallon was levied on the maker.

Lady Wilde is said to be dying of a broken heart, and her friends in London predict she will never see her son again.

One of the few redeeming traits in the character of Henry VIII. was his respect for his mother.

The nearest approach to the North Pole was on May 13, 1852, when Lieut. Lockwood stood within 306 miles of that coveted spot.

Six convicts have escaped from the Iles de Salut, off the Guiana coast, where ex-Capt. Dreyfus is imprisoned, and people in France expect him soon to be the seventh.

The most important artificial water course in the Imperial Canal of China is 2,100 miles in length. Its construction occupied 600 years.

The gross personality of Sir J. Bacon, last of the vice-chancellors, who died, aged 97 years, on June 1, is sworn at £136,655 5s. 8d., and the net at £125,646 11s. 11d.

The committee of the Armenian Relief Fund have forwarded £1,000 to the Foreign Office as a first instalment of aid for the Saxon refugees in Turkish Armenia.

The deaths registered last week in 33 great towns of England and Wales corresponded to an annual rate of 16.2 per 1,000 of their aggregate population.

Vaccines and Etsna are never both active at the same time. The period of greatest violence with one is that of greatest quietness with the other.

The carrier pigeon was in use by the State Department of the Ottoman empire as early as the 14th century. Lithgow says that a despatch was carried from Bagdad to Aleppo, 80 days' journey on horses, in 48 hours.

In London 2,639 births and 1,276 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 21 above and the deaths 176 below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last 10 years.

Fish, flies, and caterpillars, though frozen solid, retain life because their construction admits of frost expansion without disruption. A freezing temperature only results to them in torso.

To an elephant the loss of his teeth is a far more serious matter than to a human being with a dentist to repair it. The poor beast cannot chew his food nor digest it; he loses condition and dies.

The Bishop of London occupied the chair, and the Hon. W. F. Danvers Smith, M.P., the vice-chair, at the 35th annual dinner of the King's College Old Students on Monday night at Holborn Restaurant.

The complimentary dinner which was to have been given at the Constitutional Club to Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., has been abandoned in consequence of the forthcoming general election.

Though the Prince of Wales and most of the royal family are martyrs to indignation, Queen Victoria has never suffered from dyspepsia. She attributes this to her eating little, but often, and to her taking whisky at meals.

The Empress of Japan is so liberal in her alms-giving that, it is related, if it were not for the care of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, her private allowance would all be given in this direction before the end of the first week of the first quarter.

In no instances are the shells of the eggs used by the Italian vendors of ice-cream sold in the London streets broken. They are pierced at each end, and blown by the mouth, the perfect shells being sold to the proprietors of shooting galleries.

A coroner's jury at Manchester returned a verdict of wilful murder against a Spanish sailor named Recto, who is accused of fatally stabbing a Danish sailor named Hansen on board the steamer Ocean Prince during a mêlée which occurred on the 20th inst.

A labourer named Whitehead, who cut his throat and then was knocked down by an engine on the railway line at Southall, told the hospital doctor he wanted to end his life because "he was very hungry, out of work, and felt very miserable." Verdict: suicide.

The employers in the rivet trade in East Worcestershire and South Staffordshire districts have conceded an increase of 12½ per cent. in the wages of the operatives, who threatened to strike unless the demands were granted.

Miss H. Wright, 18, and Miss Wright, 14, daughters of Mr. G. Wright, Heysham Lodge, Heysham, Lancaster, were drowned while bathing in Morecambe Bay on the sands adjoining their father's estate. Their mother was sitting on the rocks at the time.

The bill promoted by the L.C.C. for powers to rebuild Vauxhall Bridge came for consideration before a Select Committee of the House of Lords, but as no appearance was entered on behalf of the opponents, the bill at once referred to the Unopposed Bill Committee for formal proof of the preamble.

To keep stamps from sticking together put a piece of paraffined paper—such as a grocer uses to cover lard and butter—against the gummed side. Then they can be carried about or posted with impunity, and, when the paper is removed, the stamp is still gummed.

The midsummer morning meeting of the Early Rising Association was held at One Tree Hill on the northern heights at 4 a.m. on Monday. The following resolution was adopted—"Early rising being conducive to health, wealth, and long life, should be practised by all desirous of obtaining long life, wealth, and health."

At Northampton Assizes, Albert Roberts, 2, shoe-finisher, was charged with the manslaughter of Mark Edwards, shoe hand, at Northampton on May 4. The pair quarrelled while playing cards in a public-house, and during a fight Edwards fell. He was picked up unconscious, and died within a few minutes. Jury found accused not guilty, and he was discharged.

A man named Moore was arrested at Virginia charged with murdering a man named Baily. It is stated that Moore holds a farm near Virginia, from which a farmer named Brady was evicted some time ago, and while returning from Bookhill on the night of the 2nd he was accosted by three men, who commenced hooting, wherupon Moore drew a

revolver and shot Baily dead. Moore was remanded, bail refused.

Fifth Avenue, New York, is about six miles long.

France controls a territory of 2,000,000 square miles in Africa.

Kingsland and Shoreditch are to have new fire stations.

In the domains of the British empire alone some 8,000 individuals vanish every year.

The skeleton of an average whale is said to weigh no less than 50,000 lbs.

Rural postmen in Norway are to be mounted on bicycles.

It is said that there is never an odd number of rows on an ear of corn.

There are no solid rocks in the Arctic regions, owing to the severe frost.

A Newfoundland company has been organised to gather ice from iceberg.

When meeting a friend, a Chinaman shakes his own hand instead of his friend's.

Not till the reign of Henry VIII. did any English Sovereign do other than eat with his fingers.

A country gaol in Mexico is said to consist of a live oak tree with a chain and staple attached.

The bubbles in champagne are caused by the liquid carbonic acid evolving into carbonic acid gas.

Glycerine was discovered by Scheele in 1789. He considered it the soothing principle of every kind of oil.

If the earth were equally divided among its inhabitants, each person would get about 23 acres.

President Faure is the first of the French Presidents with sufficient command of English to speak it fluently.

It is estimated that from 40,000 to 50,000 slaves are yearly carried away captive from Zanzibar and neighbouring ports.

The herring family contributes more largely to the food of human beings than any other of the fish families.

An Austrian scientist has discovered a method of making boots and shoes out of a mixture of paper pulp and sawdust.

Nearly all out-of-season vegetables sold in London—cauliflower, spinach—are of French exportation, arriving via Paris, from Africa.

At Dundermon, Australia, there is a blue gum tree which has an estimated height of 450 ft. It is believed to be the tallest tree in the world.

If we could penetrate the earth's surface to a distance of two miles, we should find the place where water could not exist except in a state of steam.

Ceres, the first of the asteroids to be discovered, was found on the first day of the present century. Its mean distance from the sun is about 257,000 miles.

The King of Dahomey was educated in France and speaks French fluently. The story goes that he became a savage because of certain disappointments in a love affair.

There are only four days each year in which the sun and clock time exactly correspond. April 15 is one of those days. The other three are June 14, Sept. 1, and Dec. 24.

The Argentine Government will shortly order the construction of six new torpedo boats, and likewise projects ordering two new cruisers.

The official population of the city of New York, as shown by the report of President Wilson, of the Health Board, in his report to Mayor Strong, is 1,847,869.

It is said that at present there are more than 100 callings, occupations, and professions open to women, and the list is constantly increasing.

A Berlin chemist claims to have discovered the art of reproducing colours true to nature with the camera. If true, the discovery is one of the most important that has been made in photography.

Out of 253,177 recruits for the German Army last year only 617, about 24 in 10,000, were unable to read and write; out of 343,631 Frenchmen in the same period, 22,093, that is 6.43 in 10,000 illiterate.

An eminent astronomer estimates that if the so-called canals in the planet Mars are artificial, they must have demanded the labours of 200,000,000 men through 1,000 years.

There has been but one total eclipse of the sun visible at London since the year 1140, that of 1715, and, according to a leading scientist, there will not be another until after the beginning of the 21st century.

A steamer which lately arrived at New York had a curious passenger on board in the shape of a Nova Scotian eagle, which had alighted on one of the vessel's yards about 100 miles out at sea.

A Venetian glass manufacturer is said to be making and selling bonnets by the thousand. The glass cloth of which they are made has the same shimmer and brilliancy of colour as silk, and is impervious to water.

In the manufactures of Great Britain alone the power which steam exerts is estimated to be equal to the manual labour of four billions of men, or more than double the number of males supposed to inhabit the globe.

What would that doughty old monarch, Henry VIII. say to this era of women's clubs?

In 1547 he issued an edict commanding that "women should not meet together to babbie and talk, and that all men should keep their wives in their houses."

As a boy, 11, son of Mr. J. Jones, farmer of Penykin, Clydach, was playing in a hayfield the horse attached to the haymaker became restless and bolted. The little fellow was knocked down and the spikes attached to the haymaker penetrated his head, inflicting wounds from which he died almost immediately.

The largest bottle ever made is to be the feature at the Bordeaux Exhibition. It is to be 115 ft. high. It will contain several storeys with a winding staircase leading up the neck to a kiosque, where there is to be an observatory from which to view the grounds.

A woman's club is to be opened in Paris. It is to be exclusively feminine. Its chief feature is to be the library, in which no book written by man is to have a place, and there will be a picture gallery on the same lines.

The Queen of Roumania has consented to act as president.

Dickens' father was a poor clerk in the English Navy Pay Office. Hans Christian Andersen's father was a poor cobbler. The father of Thomas Hood was a dealer in poultry and game. Defoe was the son of a butcher, and himself a stocking-maker by trade. The father of Thackeray was a clerk in the service of the East India Company.

The Japanese smoke in a peculiar manner.

The pipes have very small metal bowls, with bamboo stems and metal mouthpieces, and hold only enough tobacco for three or four whiffs.

They rarely smoke more than one pipeful at a time; but, if they do smoke a second, they dump the little ball of ashes out of their pipe, which they refill, then light it with the ashes taken from the bowl.

One of the latest inventions in connection with the electric light is a silent cab call.

Several clubs and hotels in London have already been supplied with this useful commodity. Two lamps are suspended outside the building, one red and the other green, and by pressing a knob in the entrance hall one or other of the lamps can be lit at will. The red light calls a four-wheeler, and the green hansom.

Very true Mohammedan endeavours to make at least one journey to Mecca during his lifetime.

Want of funds keeps the majority from going more than once, while the wealthier classes go as many as five or six times.

The poor save and save their whole lifetime to put by enough to enable them to perform the journey.

Last year, out of least was busy explaining its working to the consular; the depositary of tender secrets of

50,000 pilgrims to Mecca, no fewer than 5,000 died from various causes.

In his early life President Cleveland was assistant in a grocery store.

Water-pipes in Russia rarely freeze, because they are laid below the frost line.

John Kilsey, a New York labourer, has saved four persons from drowning within two weeks.

King Humbert of Italy is an expert cook. He can manipulate a grill and manage a menu as well as any of his chefs.

M. Dumas filé will be in a few days the husband of Madame Renior. The marriage has been long expected.

A great owl's egg, which was submitted for sale by Mr. Stevens, the auctioneer, at King-street, Covent Garden, fetched 165 guineas.

The metrical system was made obligatory in Turkey from March 1, all use of the old weights and measures having been forbidden after that date.

At a competitive Army examination at the London University, Burlington Gardens, in September 67 commissions will be awarded, of which there will be 15 in cavalry, two in Royal Artillery, and 15 in infantry.

A party of 50 young American ladies have arrived at Florence, and have taken up their abode at San Donato. It is their intention to paint different views of Florence and the neighbourhood.

At Wigan, Robert and Catherine Gibbs were each sentenced to six months imprisonment for cruelly ill-treating Ellen Gibbs, 13, daughter of the male and step-daughter of a female prisoner.

The annual excursion of the H. & Whitechapel Division of Metropolitan Police took place on Tuesday, when special trains conveyed the officers and men and their friends from Whitechapel, Shadwell, and Wapping Stations to Hastings.

Prince Adolphus of Teck, 17th Lancasters, and Lord J. P. Cecil, Grenadier Guards, are announced by the Director-general of Military Education as among the leavers who have passed for promotion to captains.

Of the 90 students who presented themselves at the first matriculation examination of the Welsh University, 76 were Welsh and 13 English. Every Welsh course, except Radnor, was represented; 23 of the candidates hailed from Glamorganshire; 22 took Welsh as one of their subjects.

The death is announced of Gen. A. K. Cameron, who served in the Punjab Campaign of 1848, was placed on the unexpired list in 1868, and obtained the rank of general last year. He was for several years a deputy commissioner in Assam, and died at Twickenham.

The prize meeting of the Army Sixty Club is to be held at Aldershot on Monday and Tuesday next, to shoot for the jewels of the club and other prizes, and the silver medal of the National Rifle Association, which is entitled to shoot for the Prince of Wales's Prize at the Bisley meeting.

For the past year the members of the club have been attending the meetings of the Royal Engineers, while engaged in cleaning out a garrison school in South Camp. They will distribute the medals for bravery and long service.

Mr. Alexander Gow, a well-known Scotch contractor, has died in Belfast of heart disease. Deceased was at work on the city's new water scheme, which will cost a million pounds.

The death is announced of Dr. W. C. Williamson, who for many years was professor of botany at the Owens College, Manchester. He was a member of the

AN INTERESTING BANDIT. "Manual Garcia was a curious character," said a Cuban gentleman in speaking of the reported death of that revolutionist. "He was more like a character in a novel than a man living in the 19th century. His home was the mountains and he led a regular bandit's life, every now and then holding up Spaniards on the road or carrying one of them and holding him for ransom. He would write to a Spanish planter, 'send me 5,000 dols., or I shall burn your house,' and if the money was not forthcoming he would carry his threat into execution. He could even write to governmental officials, signing himself 'King of the Mountains,' and demanding tribute. He never proved on the native Cubans, only on the Spaniards, and gave most of his money to the revolutionary party to purchase arms."

FISHES THAT CANNOT SWIM

More than one species of fish is met with which cannot swim, the most singular of which, perhaps, is the mola, a Brazilian fish, whose organs of locomotion only enable it to crawl, or walk, or hop, after the manner of a toad, to which animal this fish to some extent bears a resemblance, and it is provided with a long, upturned snout. The anterior (pectoral) fins of the mola, which are quite small, are not capable of acting on the water, but can only move backward and forward, having truly the form of thin paws. Both these and the ventral and anal fins are very different from the similar fins in other fishes, and could not serve for swimming at all. Other examples of non-swimming fishes include the sea-horse, another most peculiarly shaped inhabitant of the sea, which resembles the knight in a set of chess men; and the starfish, of which there are many specimens, which mostly walk or crawl on the shore or rocks, both being unable to swim.

PERSONAL.

LETTER RECEIVED FROM A. C. ADDRESSES OF U. S. 114, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.

If ALICE and ELLEN WILDON, 11, Westmoreland-street, Waterlooville-road, Lancashire, will hear of something to their advantage,

MARTINELL.

THE CHILDREN of the late MARY SCOTT MARTINELL are requested to apply to Mr. G. H. Martinell, 11, Westmoreland-street, London, to receive what they may hear of concerning their advantage.

IT WILLIAM WALKER.

WALKER, in the year 1888, was in business as horse dealer, 1, Victoria, Mews, Queen's-road, N.W. He died in 1890, leaving a widow, Mrs. Walker, and a debt against a bankrupt's estate, will apply to Mr. John B. Bunker, 10, Bunker-buildings, Carey-street, W.C., to whom his son, Mr. Walker, had sold, or entitled to receive a dividend.

LOST.

ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT, June 28th, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a small gold bitum, white, curved, 2 inches long, 1/2 inch wide, with a small hole in the middle, was lost in the Strand, near King's Cross Station, London. Will receive the above reward.

MISSING LEGATEES.

Mrs. FRANCES HAGUE (formerly BARNETT), deceased, left her two sons, JOHN HICKTON BARNETT HAGUE, 11, Gloucester-place, and SARAH HAGUE, who were born at Pembroke, Wales, Joseph in 1867, and John in 1870, in India, and have been in India ever since. They will hear of something to their advantage. Any other children of John George Hague and Sarah, born in India, who were married at Pembroke, 8th September, 1868, are also requested to write to Mrs. H. H. Moat.

MATRIMONIAL.

TO A.—I will meet you at Euston Bridge Railway station booking-office at 6 p.m. Sunday, July 1, A. Thompson.

YOUNG MAN, 34, in business, seeks wife, some address, H. Linsell, 7, Cumberlidge-terrace, Bradford-road, Ipswich.

MATRIMONIAL.—Write to J. Franklin for information, 10, St. John's-street, Liverpool. Enclosed envelope for reply.—Mr. Southgate, 10, Warwick-street, Liverpool.

MATRIMONIAL.—Mrs. Taylor, & Haworth-terrace, Canterbury.

MRS. CAMPBELL'S MATRIMONIAL AGENCY. For all classes; introductions guaranteed genuine particulars 2 stamps.—St. Paul's-road, Birmingham.

MATRIMONIAL.—City Gentleman, 26, holding position, 16 to 20, to be pleased to correspond with particular; no agents.—Fred. T. Bell, 17, Strand.

LADY, age 28, fair, nice appearance, refined, gentle disposition, without means, wishes to meet a Gentleman about 35, of kind disposition, able to keep a home.—"People," Box 17,806, People, Arundel-street, Strand.

MATRIMONIAL.—Gentleman, fair, 40, with a large income, good education, Lady of good appearance; requires treated men—no agents.—Address, A. J. Williams, 1, Newgate-street, Strand.

YOUNG MAN, 26, unmarried, 2100 yearly, and valuable reversal, desires correspondence with domesticated Gentleman, please.—Miss Ingredene, "Advertiser," Office, Bristol.

MATRIMONIAL.—Gentleman, 26, dark, medium height, well educated, willing to be pleased to correspond with particular; no agents.—Address, Mr. Box 17,806, People, Arundel-street, Strand.

MATRIMONIAL.—Gentleman, 26, white, 2100 yearly, and valuable reversal, desires correspondence with domesticated Gentleman, please.—Miss Ingredene, "Advertiser," Office, Bristol.

WIDOWER, age between 30 to 60, in business, seeks active, good-tempered, and accustomed to business.—A. B. Box 17,806, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

WIDOWER, 46, good-looking man, nice home, 5 daughters, youngest 16, would like to make the acquaintance of Widow or Spinstress, wife, some address, K. H. Box 17,806, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

SITUATION wanted as GENERAL SERVANT. A young man, 16, strong, willing to work hard, to be pleased to correspond with particular; no agents.—Address, Mr. Box 17,806, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

MARRIAGE desired for affection only with a woman of high order of mind and heart, good education, and good means; strictly genuine.—Address, Mr. Box 17,806, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

MONTÉ CARLO.—Gentleman of the world, speaking French, Italian, German, and English, 26, of aristocratic disposition, good education, and assured income, replies must contain full particulars and photographs.—Address, Mr. Box 17,806, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

MATRIMONIAL.—Bachelor, 26, dark, medium height, well educated, Lady of good appearance; requires treated men—no agents.—Address, A. J. Williams, 1, Newgate-street, Strand.

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BACHELOR, 26, military appearance, permanent residence, 2100 yearly, and valuable reversal, corresponds with an amiable Domestic, 26, of good means; strict means desired; genuine good girl will be a desirable partner.—Address, Miss Ingredene, "Advertiser," Box 17,806, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

BACHELOR, of position, travelled, matured, vigorous, appreciative, desires to meet with an amiable Domestic, 26, of good means; strict means desired; genuine good girl will be a desirable partner.—Address, Miss Ingredene, "Advertiser," Box 17,806, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

MATRIMONIAL.—(CONTINUED).

MATRIMONIAL.—Lady, widow, 26, provincial-looking, highly educated, well informed, refined, and good means; strict means desired; Lady of good means and position, and in demand.—Address, Mr. Box 17,806, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

BACHELOR, 26, good appearance, aged 120, is desirous of early marriage with respectable Woman, about 26, with about same position; and go through thoroughly sensible.—"Advertiser" in connection, W. M. Holloway-road, N.

MATRIMONIAL.—An attractive but somewhat reserved young man, 26, with about same position; and go through thoroughly sensible.—"Advertiser" in connection, W. M. Holloway-road, N.

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MATRIMONIAL.—A Gentleman, 2

SPORTS OF THE PEOPLE.

[The Events of the Week up to Wednesday, Night will be found in "Larry Lynn's" Article.]

RACING.
OXFORD CLUB FIRST SUMMER MEETING.

THURSDAY.

THE HAMPTON TWO-YEAR-OLD PLATE.—The Weevil, Set (Maguire), 1; Doubled, Set (Allcock), 2; Afterthought, Set 11b (T. Leates), 3. Five ran. Betting: 6 to 4 afterthought, 6 to 1 the Weevil, and 8 to 1 afterthought. Score: First innings, 162; second, 160 (for five). Warwickshire: First innings, 221.

Thursday, 415 runs being scored in less than two hours. Oxford made 227, and Kent 68 for no wicket.

The game was resumed on Friday in fine weather. Scores:—Oxford University: First innings, 162; second, 160 (for six). Kent: First innings, 162.

WARWICKSHIRE v. YORKSHIRE.

In Salter's benefit match at Stamford, on Thursday, Mr. W. C. Ward, captain, took the toss for Warwickshire, but decided to put Yorkshire in. The party turned out well, Yorkshire being dismissed for 162, and Warwickshire for the loss of two wickets scoring 167. Play was resumed on Friday morning in fine weather. Scores:—Yorkshire: First innings, 162; second, 160 (for five). Warwickshire: First innings, 221.

SPORTING ITEMS.

We hear that the Count Alcibiades has himself in his room. That is the reason of his absence from the race for the Sevens Delaval Stake.

No serious results to Kelson are feared from having himself about 100 yards from the finish of the race for the North Derby. Lord Zetland's colt was winning his race easily until the competitors occurred; but forced to change his lead he completed the journey under the greatest disadvantage.

THE SECOND RENEWAL OF THE BRIDGEMAN'S FIVE FURDINGS.

Mr. L. de Rothschild's St. Frusquin, Set 1; Calder 1; Duke of Westminster's Labrador, Set 1; M. Cannon 2; Mr. H. McCalmon's St. Servan, Set ... G. Chaloner 3.

Alan ran: Cudhaven, Serpentine, and Radiata. Alan ran: Cudhaven, Serpentine, and Radiata. Betting: 100 to 30 against St. Frusquin, 1; Set 1; Calder 2; Mr. J. Joyce's Peppercorn, Syrs, Set 11b (T. Leates) 3.

Betting: 6 to 5 on Mowbray, 2; 6 to 1 against Peppercorn, and 4 to 1 against Bad of Avon. Won by half a length; four lengths between second and third. Radiata was fourth, Serpentine fifth, and Bad last.

THE WADHAM PLATE.—Fuchsia, Syrs, Set 13b (M. Cannon), w.o.

THE FIRST YEAR OF THE THIRD CLARENCE AND AVONDALE STAKES OF 1,000 sovs. Five furlongs.

Mr. Wallace Johnston's Mimic, Syrs, Set 5b.

Mr. C. J. Fawcett's Pennsylvania, Syrs, Set 5b.

Brono, Set 1; Hirsch's Curson, Syrs, 10st ... M. Cannon 2.

Mr. L. de Rothschild's Utica, Syrs, 10st ... T. Leates 3.

M. Lebauty's Prince Simon, Syrs, Set 11b (T. Leates) 0.

Mr. C. J. Fawcett's Pennsylvania, Syrs, Set 5b.

Brono, Set 1; Hirsch's Curson, Syrs, 10st ... M. Cannon 2.

Mr. H. McCalmon's St. Servan, Set 1; Calder 2; T. Leates 0.

FRIDAY.

THE COBHAM PLATE.—Portrush, Syrs, Set 7b (J. Estate), 1; Fernhill, Syrs, Set 11b (Ward), 2; Night Attack, Syrs, Set 9b (M. Cannon), 3. Seven ran.

Betting: 6 to 1 against Fernhill, 6 to 1 against Portrush, and 2 to 2 against Night attack.

THE SECOND YEAR OF THE SECOND CLARENCE AND AVONDALE STAKES OF 3,000 sovs. Clarence and Avondale Course (about one mile and one furlong).

M. Lebauty's Pomade Divina, Syrs, Set 5b.

8. Leates 1; Sir J. B. Maple's Kirkconnel, Syrs, Set 11b (T. Bradford) 2.

Mr. W. J. Joyce's Linhope, Syrs, Set 9b.

Sir G. R. Jardine's Lord Roberts, Syrs, Set 5b.

Mr. Russel's Slow Star, Syrs, Set 10b ... Finlay 0.

M. Lebauty's Ingberight, Syrs, Set 10b (Ricky), 1; Mr. McCalmon's Mexico, Syrs, Set 7b ... T. Leates 0.

Mr. T. Cannon's Venia, Syrs, Set 7b ... M. Cannon 0.

Mr. H. McCalmon's Bell Agnes colt, Syrs, Set 4b.

Mr. T. Cannon's Melancholy, Syrs, Set 1b ... W. Pratt 0.

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Betting: 10 to 30 against Venia, 6 to 1 against Pomade Divina, 9 to 2 against Kirkconnel, 10 to 12 each against Royal Currie and Linhope, 10 to 1 against Venia, 10 to 12 each against Kirkconnel, Ingberight, and Melancholy, and 10 to 12 each against the Bell Agnes colt and Lord Roberts. Inside the distance Kirkconnel took second place, but could not quite get on terms with Pomade Divina, who made all the running and won by a head; three lengths separated second and third. Slow step was fourth; Venia fifth; Melancholy sixth; the Bell Agnes seventh; Linhope, Meccos next, and Ingberight last. Time: 2min 42-2sec.

THE EIGHTEENTH RENEWAL OF THE BRITISH DOMINION TWO YEARS' OLD RACE of 1,000 sovs., for two-year-olds bred and trained in the British Dominions. Five furlongs.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, appointed to investigate the working of the Royal Patriotic Fund, sat again on Friday, under the presidency of Mr. Woodall.—Capt. Hamilton gave evidence in regard to the Indian Mutiny Relief Fund, which is administered under the Court of Clancy.—Col. Tully next spoke in regard to the Imperial War Fund (late the Egyptian Fund), and traced its history and the number of persons benefited by it down to the present time. The recipients at present were reduced to five.—Mr. Millington, secretary of Lloyd's Patriotic Fund, gave evidence as to the administration of the fund. The Royal Patriotic Fund helped only widows and orphans, and he thought that certain hard cases ought to be dealt with, which the Royal Patriotic Fund would not touch.—After further evidence, the committee adjourned.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE CITY.

The Prince of Wales visited St. Bartholomew's Hospital on Friday in his capacity of president of the institution, being accompanied by the Shahزادé. The royal visitors drove to the hospital in an open carriage, but as the visit was a private one, but few of the outside public were present on their arrival. Having passed through the gateway of King Henry VIII., they proceeded to the quadrangle, where they were greeted with loud cheers by the students and members of the staff, who had assembled in large numbers. All those patients who could be safely moved had been accommodated with seats and couches in the square, where they were able to get a good view of the royal visitors, and as they waved their handkerchiefs and cheered the Prince of Wales and the Shahزادé similarly acknowledged their welcome. In the large hall the governors of the hospital had assembled, and the royal visitors proceeded to view the various wards in the hospital, as well as the new theatre, which has recently been added. The buildings had been suitably decorated for the occasion.

RUSSELL MATRIMONIAL APPEAL.

The hearing of the appeal by the Countess Russell against the findings of the jury in the trial of Mrs. Pollock opened on Friday, before Lord Justice Lindley, Lord and Rotherham.

The judge found that the countess had been guilty of conduct amounting to legal cruelty towards her husband, and Baron Pollock dismissed the countess's suit for reversion of conjugal rights. Mr. Murphy, Q.C., and Mr. Arden appeared for the countess, and Mr. Justice Lindley, Mr. Justice Deane represented the respondent.—Mr. Murphy, in opening the case, said he appeared to support the appeal against Baron Pollock's judgment on the ground that there was no evidence to go to the jury of legal cruelty sufficient to sustain the respondent's counter-plea that she was right in this, and he had to submit that the solicitors never got it, and when Mr. Murphy called to pay it to them they said the solicitors had not been used as such since Mrs. Campbell occupied it. She lived here with her two daughters, and all three

Rode Bicycles.

LOST BILL OF EXCHANGE.

Mrs. Campbell herself was out riding as Sunday, the 16th inst., and two days afterwards was dead. She was visited during the Monday and Tuesday by a person who drove to the house in a hired cab.

Mrs. Scott Campbell, who was 42, is described as a good-looking stylish woman, and was a regular attendant at St. Mark's Church. The suddenness of her death appears to have been much commented upon in the neighbourhood, and among the various causes to which it was attributed were typhoid fever and a clot of blood on the brain, due to a bicycle accident.

A press representative who called at 101, Park-street in reference to the foregoing, was informed by one of the two young ladies, each dressed in deep mourning, who appeared at the door, that no information whatever on the subject could be supplied. From another source, however, it transpired that, so far as the young ladies in question, who are relatives of deceased, are acquainted with the facts, they know no reason whatever for the action which is being taken in the matter under the direction of the Home Secretary. They are, they state, absolutely ignorant of any causes which could account for the fact which have been taken. The deceased lady, it appears, died as stated in the published announcement of her death, with great suddenness, only the doctor who had been attending her being present at the time, it appears, while information is lacking as to the precise cause of her death; but until the exhumation of the body was ordered by the Home Secretary no record existed, according to the statements of the relatives referred to, for suspecting that her death was due to other than natural causes.

SCRATCHINGS.

We are officially notified by Messrs. Weatherby of the following scratchings:—All engagements: Yearling filly by Crowberry out of Rosemary. Cumberland Plate (Caroline) Merrywive.

CRICKET.

M.C.C. AND GROUND, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

In the last of Cambridge's trial matches—commenced on Thursday at Lord's—the M.C.C. gained a decided advantage dismissing the University for 160, and then scoring 246 for eight wickets. There was only a small company present when the game was resumed on Friday, mostly in bright sunlight. The Club, Cambridge University: First innings, 162; second, 160; M.C.C. and Ground: First innings, 270.

TON v. WINCHESTER.

For this annual match, begun at Eton on Friday, the home team had the advantage of no less than eight old chums in their ranks. The Shire: First innings, 162; second, 160; Middlesex: First innings, 162; second, 160 (for five).

ESSEX v. HAMPSHIRE.

The early play at Leyton on Thursday proved very even, the scoring and dismissing Hampshire for 111, and after the close led by 73, Essex were opposed by Baldwin and Carter. Scores:—Essex: First innings, 96; second, 160; Essex: Hampshire: First innings, 111; second, 160 (for five).

KENT v. OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

There was a busy day's hitting at Maidstone on

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

RISING IN MACEDONIA.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

VIENNA. June 27.—An official confirmation is given at Sofia to the statement that a body of Turkish troops crossed the Bulgarian frontier near Damzush on June 23, and driving back the small detachments of outposts, occupied a position on Bulgarian territory. The fighting in the district of Egra Palanka was particularly severe. A large band of insurgents, under Oewiski, attacked the Turks at four points, and in the fighting, lasting for several days, many were killed on both sides; while over 50 wounded Turkish soldiers were brought back to Egra Palanka, where the churches were turned into hospitals. Fierce reprisals are being made on both sides, and villages are being abandoned and burned. After the fighting at Kratovo the wounded are beheaded.—CENTRAL NEWS.

CHARGES AGAINST SIGNOR CRISPI.

ROME. June 28.—In circles which are generally well informed, it was announced yesterday evening that the charges against Signor Crispi, published by Signor Rattazzi, relate to the decoration of Dr. Cornelius Hera, will shortly find their refutation in a public act of the King in exoneration of Signor Crispi. It is believed in the same quarters that Signor Crispi is endeavouring to find means for bringing about a durable rapprochement between Italy and France.

FATAL FIRES IN AMERICA.

MINSKOWSKY. June 28.—Six firemen lost their lives in a fire which occurred here last night.—REUTER.

SAN FRANCISCO. June 27.—A fire broke out this evening in the business quarter of the southern portion of this city. The wind was blowing half a gale at the time and the flames rapidly spread to a large number of factories, warehouses, stables, and tenements, which were destroyed. A hundred families of the poorer class have been rendered homeless. The fire raged for four hours almost unchecked.

During its progress the wind shifted, driving the flames back across the burned district.

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PIEGNE SHOOTING.

A resumption was made with the international tournament at Burlingham on Friday. For the £200 cup, added to a £2 handicap sweepstakes, 31 entries were received. The winner of the first prize—the trophy and £200—was Mr. Harold Gandy (two sets of 10-6 and 8-6), and Mr. Mahoney (four sets of 8-6, 6-4, and 6-1).

A Reuter's telegram from West Newton (Mass.) says that a lawn tennis match there on Wednesday, Mr. Hobart (America) beat Mr. Finn (Ireland) by two sets to love (7-5 and 6-3), and Mr. Mahoney (Ireland) beat Mr. Hayes (America) by two sets to one (6-3, 6-4, and 6-1).

COLLECTING FOR ATHLETIC SPORTS.

At the Mansion House, John Bennett, 39, was charged before the Lord Mayor with loitering with intent to commit a felony.

Prisoner was seen acting in a suspicious manner in the City, and arrested. He produced a sheet showing that he was collecting for the "Master Carmen's Grand Annual Athletic Sports," of which two members of Parliament were stated to be patrons. The secretary of the London Carmen's Trade Union attended, and admitted having given the prisoner the collecting sheet, but said that although the prisoner had collected about £200, no money had been paid over, and the sports were not held in consequence.—PRISONER.

FRANCO-ITALIAN FRONTIER INCIDENT.

PARIS. June 28.—Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, the "Journal des Débats" maintains that the English newspapers are quite wrong in speaking of the delimitation of the frontier of Tong-king as the reward for French intervention in the Far East.

The journal declares that the question has been under discussion for a very long time, and that the opening of the negotiations was prior to the Chino-Japanese war, and even to

the events of the Boxer rebellion.

INSURRECTION IN CUBA.

NEW YORK. June 28.—From Havana it is reported that on the day on which the village of San Gerónimo was raided by the Cuban rebels and the garrison captured a large body of the insurgent followers of Maximo Gomez fell upon 70 Spanish guerrillas commanded by Agustín. The latter fought heroically, defending themselves with their carbines, and eventually succeeded in beating off the rebels, who were armed with machetes. The Spanish lost 14 killed and eight wounded; the rebels left 19 dead on the field, but carried off their wounded in their retreat.—REUTER.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

PARIS. June 28.—The "Journal des Débats" to-day observes that the English newspapers report to the contrary that the Queen had granted a respite in the case of Frank Miles, lying in Norwich Gaol under sentence of death for the murder of his wife. Miles was formerly a soldier, and is said to have suffered from sunstroke in India.

The sheriff of Norfolk, Mr. Aspinwall, writes:

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